

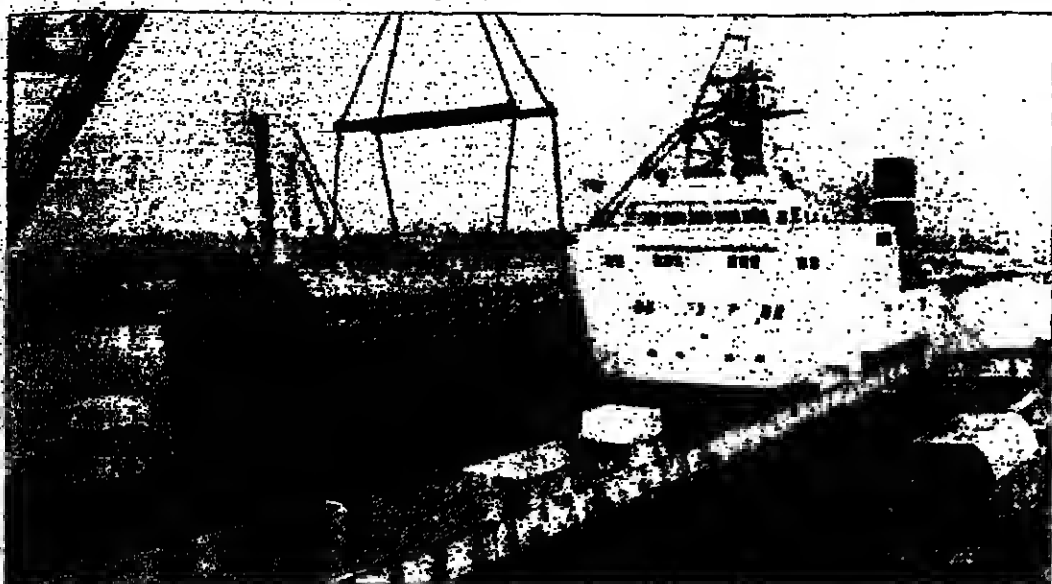
THE GLOBAL NEWSPAPER  
Printed Simultaneously  
in Paris, London, Zurich  
and Hong Kong

# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 30,954 \*\*\* PARIS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1982 \*\*\* ESTABLISHED 1887

## France Ships Pipeline Parts; U.S. Penalizes 2 Companies



A compressor built by Dresser's French subsidiary being loaded on a French freighter at Le Havre harbor, to be shipped to the Soviet Union for use on the Siberia-to-Europe gas pipeline.

### Dresser Says Embargo Is Unfair, Vows to Fight Reagan in Courts

By Dan Balz  
Washington Post Service

DALLAS — The chairman of Dresser Industries, the worldwide energy equipment company, at odds with President Reagan over his embargo against the trans-Siberian pipeline, says the administration's policy is unfair to his company.

"My position is that we don't take lightly throwing out people out of work on the basis of some gesture that seems important to somebody on the Washington scene — whoever he is," said J.V. James in an interview Wednesday at Dresser's corporate headquarters in Dallas.

"I think they've been looking to get somebody for political reasons. We feel the company is being used improperly," he said. "If someone sets out to make an example of us, we're not going to let it pass."

Dresser became a player in the diplomatic dispute between the United States and its European allies on Monday when the French government ordered Dresser's subsidiary, Dresser France, to ship three compressors to the Soviet Union. The French government also told Dresser France to resume work on 18 additional compressors ordered by the Soviet Union.

Edward R. Luter, Dresser's senior vice president, indicated Wednesday night that Dresser would fight back in court if the administration acts against it. Earlier, he said Dresser had decided it would temporarily back away from its legal battle in the hope that Mr. Reagan would pull back from stopping U.S. companies or their foreign subsidiaries from participating in the pipeline project.

When asked Wednesday night about reports that Mr. Reagan had decided to act against Dresser as soon as shipment of the compressors begins, Mr. Luter said, "If it does happen, I'm going to be amazed for several reasons."

"One, we're not in violation of any U.S. law or order. Secondly, it would be completely ineffective with respect to completion of the pipeline. Thirdly, if you cut off Dresser's exports, or any part of them, you are simply creating more unemployment and more of a deficit in the trade balance."

"We're in a dilemma, there's no doubt about that," Mr. James said. "But we don't take these things lying down, and we're not going to let this go. We've been known to dig in our heels."

Dresser faces blacklisting and the denial of export licenses, which could cut into the roughly \$1.5 billion in foreign sales it recorded last year. The company employs about 57,000 workers in 100 countries.

Mr. Luter said Dresser had been in "almost constant communication" with State and Commerce department officials and had gotten the impression on Tuesday that by backing away, Dresser might make it easier for the administration to find a diplomatic solution to the dispute. He said Dresser officials were heartened by reports that a U.S. delegation would go abroad to attempt to find a diplomatic solution to the dispute.

Mr. Luter said that when Mr. Reagan extended the pipeline

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — France, moving into full confrontation with the United States over the Siberian gas pipeline, shipped three large U.S.-licensed gas compressors to the Soviet Union on Thursday in defiance of a U.S. embargo, and the Reagan administration immediately announced sanctions against French companies involved in the shipment.

The Commerce Department temporarily restricted Dresser France, which shipped the compressors, from receiving any imports from its parent company, Dresser Industries Inc. of Dallas, and prohibited Creusot-Loire, which is scheduled to install the compressors, from receiving any American goods or technology.

The denial order, signed at the direction of President Reagan by a Commerce Department hearing commissioner, will remain in force until a fuller investigation of allegations against the companies is completed.

With the pipeline sanctions, Mr. Reagan hopes to bring pressure on Moscow to persuade Polish authorities to relax martial law restrictions.

The shipment of the compressors, ordered by the French government, was the first tangible European action in defiance of the U.S. order against supplying U.S.-made technology for the pipeline's construction.

The U.S.-French clash — especially if followed by similar cases in Britain and West Germany — marks the outbreak of a new commercial and political crisis between the United States and its European allies, French and U.S. officials said.

France hopes that European solidarity on the pipeline will force the Reagan administration to seek a face-saving compromise, but a senior U.S. official in Washington, interviewed by telephone, said that U.S. moves against French companies might discourage other European companies from flouting the U.S. ban.

The official indicated that, while the initial Reagan administration moves Thursday avoided a direct confrontation with the French government, he expected the prospect of denial of U.S. technology to be a continuing issue until the pipeline controversy is settled.

"This problem cannot be solved until there is a new understanding between France and the United States about the protection of U.S. technology exported to France," said the official, who did not want to be identified.

In Paris, a senior French official acknowledged, "It is a very volatile moment in our two countries' relations."

Severe Blow  
French officials, who had expected U.S. retaliation, indicated that they hoped the Reagan administration's reprisals would be limited in scope so as to avoid a broader confrontation between the United States and France.

In depriving Dresser France and Creusot-Loire of American technology, the Reagan administration deals a severe blow to the French companies, potentially causing more unemployment than they would have suffered from losing the Soviet contracts, U.S. sources said.

They said this is in addition to a warning to other European companies that plan to proceed with shipments of U.S.-licensed technology for the Soviet pipeline. In Britain, John Brown Ltd. is scheduled to deliver embargoed General Electric-designed turbines to a Soviet ship next week.

The French case is unusual, however, because the government of President Francois Mitterrand intervened to requisition the compressors, ordering Dresser France to deliver them despite a decision by the U.S. parent company to withhold delivery, officials said.

The French government requisition order was based on a wartime procedure updated under De Gaulle.

Business Pressure  
The government acted amid pressure from part of the French business community and from Communist-dominated unions at the Dresser plant.

The French government, like those of Britain, Italy and West Germany, has challenged U.S. attempts to block retroactively contracts signed before Mr. Reagan's embargo was ordered in June.

Initial French reactions were restrained. Finance Minister Jacques Delors, interviewed on radio station Europe 1, commented: "We'll manage to solve it. As Yves Montand once said, 'Part of the act is on stage, but part of the act is off stage, so give us a little time.'"

In Chicago Thursday, Vice President Bush strongly defended the administration's embargo and said if Moscow wanted free trade, it should end repression in Poland. "We have heard a lot of protests from our European allies," he said. "I'm sorry. The U.S. is the leader of the free world and under this administration we are beginning once again to act like it."



Peacekeepers of three nations met Thursday to help supervise the Palestinian evacuation of Beirut. From left are Lt. Col. Edmond Gaucher of Jacksonville, Fla., Col. Jean-Claude Coulon of Paris and Capt. Marcello Morelli of Pistoia, Italy.

## Israel to Permit UN to Erect Shelters At South Lebanon Palestinian Camps

By Edward Walsh  
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Israel has reluctantly agreed to allow the erection of tents in the devastated Palestinian refugee camps of southern Lebanon to provide temporary shelter for the homeless during the winter, the Israeli economics minister, Yaacov Meridor, said Thursday.

The decision came after weeks of negotiations with Lebanese authorities and officials of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency over the acute housing problems faced by the refugees in the wake of the war in Lebanon.

Mr. Meridor stressed that Israel agreed to this "temporary solution" only after it concluded there was no other choice, and that Israel remains determined to see the camps dismantled and the refugees dispersed to other Arab countries or relocated in smaller enclaves elsewhere in Lebanon within the next year.

"We are faced with a situation with the approaching winter and the need to open the schools in the camps," he said. "There is no other solution but the temporary solution we didn't want — to let UNRWA back into the camps to clear the debris and put up tents."

A permanent solution to the refugee problem in Lebanon, Mr. Meridor said, is to be handled in the next year by a committee headed by M. Peter McPherson, administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development, and including representatives of Israel, Lebanon and the United Nations.

Mr. Meridor said the committee will be headquartered in Beirut and will have at its disposal \$100 million, of which \$65 million has been contributed by the United States.

Before the war, according to Israeli officials, there were 60,000 Palestinian refugees living in half a dozen camps in southern Lebanon. The main camps were Rachideh, outside of Tyre, with a population of 15,000, and Ain el Helweh, near Sidon, with a population of 24,000.

UN officials estimate that 40 to 70 percent of Rachideh was destroyed during the fighting there or by the later Israeli destruction of houses that had been used as bunkers by Palestine Liberation Organization guerrillas. The destruction was even worse at Ain el Helweh, which has remained closed to journalists.

Israeli officials put the number of Palestinian refugees left home-



Pope John Paul II conducts a special Mass at his vacation palace in Castel Gandolfo, Italy, marking the 600th anniversary of the arrival in Czestochowa, Poland, of the Black Madonna. The pope is praying in front of a copy of the revered image.

## Archbishop in Poland Urges Waleasa's Release

By Dan Fisher  
Los Angeles Times Service

CZESTOCHOWA, Poland — Poland's Roman Catholic primate challenged the country's martial-law regime Thursday to accept a five-point program, including the release of the interned Solidarity leader Lech Waleasa, as a "feasible" start toward healing the nation's wounds.

But Archbishop Jozef Glemp simultaneously urged during an open-air sermon to an estimated 400,000 pilgrims that his countrymen should confine their struggle to the negotiating table, because Polish streets had already seen "enough bloodshed."

Archbishop Glemp's remarks came as Poland approaches what may be a critical point in its continuing political crisis. Underground Solidarity leaders have called for peaceful demonstrations throughout the country Tuesday to mark the anniversary of the so-called "social accords" in August, 1980.

The regime has said repeatedly, however, that it will not tolerate such open displays of opposition, and Interior Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak warned in a televised speech Wednesday night that the planned demonstrations threaten bloodshed.

Although the authorities undoubtedly welcomed Archbishop Glemp's appeal for calm, his call for Mr. Waleasa's release and his other four points — freedom for more than 600 others still interned, an amnesty for those convicted of martial-law crimes, reactivation of the suspended trade unions and a firm commitment to a date for a papal visit — may not be so well received.

It was the toughest public line the primate had taken in months against martial law and followed growing criticism of him for what has been seen as his softness toward the regime.

Archbishop Glemp spoke from an outdoor altar on the ancient walls of the Jasna Gora (Bright Mountain) monastery here, which is Poland's most sacred religious shrine. The huge crowd, which overflowed a giant square outside the main gate of the monastery, assembled to mark the 600th anniversary of the cloister and the arrival of its most renowned inhabitant, a revered icon known as the

## UN Estimate of Ugandan Refugees Is Reportedly Disputed by Obote

By Iain Guest  
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — President Milton Obote of Uganda has taken the unusual step of disputing a United Nations estimate of the number of Ugandans, many of them seriously malnourished, who have fled into southern Sudan from quelling Ugandan soldiers, according to diplomatic sources in Geneva.

The sources said that Mr. Obote had contacted the office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and, in effect, accused the agency of inflating the refugee statistics. Recent press reports have said that as many as 140,000 Ugandans have taken refuge in Sudan from the troubled Ugandan province of West Nile.

A spokesman for the agency in Geneva, Leon Davico, declined Thursday to confirm or deny the report. "We never comment on relations with member governments," he said.

Diplomats pointed out that the refugee reports came at an awkward time for Mr. Obote, whose attempts to win aid and private investment for Uganda have been hampered by a lack of discipline among his troops.

In June, 1981, Ugandan troops broke into the Omabachi Catholic mission near Arua in West Nile and killed at least 55 persons.

In recent months, however, morale and discipline have improved considerably and former soldiers who remain loyal to the deposed

relief operation in Sudan, hampered by the isolation of the area and poor communications.

Agency officials have said they were alarmed at the state of the refugees. They said 20 percent of the children under age 5 are reported to be seriously malnourished and a further 10 percent have kwashiorkor, a disease caused by protein deficiency, even though the refugees come from one of the most fertile parts of Africa. The average rate of infant malnutrition in the region is about 5 percent.

The initial death rate in some of the newest camps has run as high as 30 in a population of 3,000, agency officials said.

One immediate logistical problem is getting about 25,000 batches of anti-measles vaccine flown to the camps. Sources at the UN agency said that a muddle at Nairobi's airport caused a serious delay and that it may be difficult to ensure the vaccine's refrigeration.

In addition, the sheer volume of refugees increases the need for an extensive infrastructure, with truck repair facilities, water rigs, roads and warehouses, agency officials said.

The refugees require close to 1,000 tons of food a month, which has to be delivered from the Kenyan port of Mombasa to the southern Sudanese town of Juba at a cost of \$300 a ton. Agency officials said Thursday that there was enough food now being sent to last until the end of the year.



# U.K. Women Camp Out to Fight Missiles, Change Values

By R.W. Apple Jr.  
New York Times Service

NEWBURY, England — The Women's Peace Camp isn't much to look at — half a dozen weather-beaten house trailers, two or three tents, a few other bits and pieces.

But the camp and its bold slogans — "Arms are for killing," "Fight war, not wars" — is an embarrassment to both the United States and British governments, because it is situated just outside the big Greenham Common Air Base near Newbury, about 60 miles (95 kilometers) west of London.

Greenham Common is in one of the sites for American Cruise missiles in this country.

The land on which the camp is situated belongs to the Ministry of Transport, and the 20 women and three children who live there expect to be evicted within the next few days. But they have been evicted before, losing a site closer to the fence surrounding the base, and they are not discouraged.

"We'll lose the caravans and the tents," said Iona Ax, 28, a calmly resolute former teacher. "So we'll have to use sleeping bags and plastic. We're very good

at living in plastic bags, and we intend remaining here no matter what."

"It may be a bit hard this winter," added Terry Williams, 18. "Maybe we'll have to buy some thermal underwear."

American military officers declined to comment on the camp, and the women said that the men had been ordered not to talk to them — "not even to make eye contact." But it seems evident that preliminary work has begun on the missile installations.

The women know little about the work, except that they watch heavy military trucks entering and leaving the base almost every night, and they concede that they have no direct means of stopping it. Their strategy is more subtle.

"Our idea is to raise people's consciousness, to change their values," said Miss Ax. "We think that the way you effect change is as important as the change itself. Unless people's values change, it does no good to stop one weapons program, because there will be more."

"We were the first peace camp, and now there are a lot more here, in Holland, Switzerland, Austria and

Italy. So we must be having an impact and we're determined to win in the end."

The Greenham Common camp was set up on Sept. 5, 1981, by women who had staged an anti-nuclear march from Wales. Its members live on donations from passers-by and from such anti-war groups as the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. They have also been aided by left-wing Labor members of Parliament, notably in Richardson, a veteran of the movement for unilateral disarmament.

Most of the participants are new to politics, although Miss Williams, who lived as a squatter in Winchester before coming here, said that her mother had taken part in anti-nuclear marches in the 1960s and had encouraged her to follow suit.

At the moment there are nine peace camps scattered throughout Britain, including one at Lakenheath in Suffolk, the site of a big base used by the U.S. Air Force, and another at Waterlooville in Hampshire, where a British company hopes to build a torpedo factory.

"As a tendril of the peace movement," said a protester at one of the other camps, "win gave her name

only as Marion, "we have involved women who would otherwise not have known about this issue. They have learned about their role as women in society, and it has taught people here skills as individuals as they are both practical and productive."

But it is not clear how much effect the camps have had, even on nearby communities. Miss Ax conceded, for example, that her group had had "some bad local reaction" when it laid 100,000 stones at the Newbury War Memorial on the anniversary of the dropping of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima.

Sentiment in the town, some of her friends said, had been turned away from them by the action of American military officials in making available to townspeople some facilities on the base, including a laundry, a bowling alley and a discotheque.

British officials appear to have been lenient with the women, apparently because they are loath to make the demonstrators appear to be martyrs. But bailiffs evicted them from their camp near the fence in May, and several served short terms in Holloway Prison in London after a 24-hour sit-in at one of the gates to the sprawling base.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Gunmen Attack Army Convoy in Italy

SALERNO, Italy — Terrorists attacked a military convoy apparently loaded with arms, killing a policeman and wounding four other persons Thursday, the police reported.

Initial reports said an unspecified number of terrorists fired submachine guns as the convoy approached the headquarters of an army battalion, but policemen escorting the convoy repelled the attack and forced the gunmen to flee. No group immediately claimed responsibility for the attack, the second assault on a military target in a week. The Red Brigades gang seized rifles and other weapons from an air force barracks outside Rome last Thursday.

In the latest assault, on the outskirts of Salerno, two army officers, a policeman and a 19-year-old bystander were wounded, the police said. The policeman and the youth were listed in serious condition in a hospital.

### Zimbabwe Finds Invaders' Bodies

HARARE, Zimbabwe — A body thought to be that of a fourth South African soldier has been found in an area of southeastern Zimbabwe where government troops fought Aug. 18 with an armed group of white men, Emmerson Mnangagwa, the country's security minister, has said.

Mr. Mnangagwa said Wednesday that the three men killed last week had been identified as South African soldiers. Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said last week he believed the men were on a sabotage mission as part of South African plans to invade his country.

Also Wednesday, Zimbabwe opposition leader Joshua Nkomo, whose followers are accused of holding six foreign tourists for five weeks in the western part of the country, visited the area of the kidnapping and appealed for the safe release of the captives.

### Egyptian Caught in Belgian Palaces

BRUSSELS — A spokeswoman for the royal family confirmed Thursday that a 33-year-old unemployed Egyptian who lives in Brussels tried four times to enter three royal palaces here recently.

The daily newspaper Het Laatste Nieuws said the man was caught in two attempts, in June and July, to enter Villa Belvedere, home of Prince Albert and Princess Paola. The villa is on the grounds of the royal palace on Brussels' northern outskirts. The prince is the brother of King Baudouin. On Aug. 8 the man was caught trying to enter the Laken Palace and on Aug. 19 he was found inside the central palace after he left a guided tour of the newspaper said.

It said the man was despondent over his inability to find work and wanted to "present his case" to the royal family. The paper did not identify him beyond his initials, A.H. It said he was a university graduate with a Belgian wife and that he has been under psychiatric treatment. A Brussels court this week ordered the man held until permanent psychiatric care could be provided.

### U.S. Draft Sign-Up Resister Convicted

SAN DIEGO — Benjamin H. Sasway, the second young man to be tried for failure to register for the U.S. draft since the Vietnam War, was found guilty Thursday by a jury that deliberated less than an hour.

Mr. Sasway, 21, will be sentenced in about six weeks, said Assistant U.S. Attorney Robert Rose. The maximum penalty is five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine.

Mr. Sasway admitted on the stand Wednesday that he knew he was supposed to register and had not done so and will not do so. He had made it clear previously he opposed the draft on moral grounds, but the judge barred him from testifying on his motivation for not registering.

Another student, Enten Eller, who was indicted for failing to register after Mr. Sasway's indictment, was convicted last week in Romo, Va., and was ordered to register within three months or face imprisonment.

### El Al Halts Bookings for Sabbath

TEL AVIV — El Al Israel Airlines stopped taking bookings for flights on Saturdays and holy days as the government went ahead Thursday with its plan to ground the national airline on the Sabbath and religious holidays.

The plan, which has provoked demonstrations by El Al workers and stirred animosity between religious and secular Jews, is to take effect Friday night, Sept. 3. The airline is to phase out all Sabbath flights by Feb. 1. El Al workers say the ban will cost \$40 million a year and cancel out efforts they have made, including taking salary cuts, to help keep the airline from going bankrupt.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin agreed to the ban under pressure from ultra-Orthodox elements in his coalition, and the parliamentary Finance Committee approved the shutdown Wednesday. Hundreds of El Al workers retaliated by barricading an airline office where Transport Minister Haim Coru was informing El Al executives of the ban. Riot police dispersed the group.

### Maneka Gandhi to Form Rival Party

NEW DELHI — Indira Gandhi's widowed daughter-in-law, Maneka Gandhi, said she is forming a political party to oppose the prime minister.

Maneka Gandhi, 26, told a news conference Wednesday. "It will not be like another political party. It will not lean either towards the right or left." She added that "there is a general lessening of faith in the ruling Congress Party," which is led by Mrs. Gandhi.

Maneka's husband, Sanjay, died in the crash of a stunt aircraft he was piloting in June, 1980. Mrs. Gandhi had been grooming her younger son as her successor. In May, Maneka defied Mrs. Gandhi's directive not to attend a public rally. Mrs. Gandhi took this as a challenge and asked Maneka to leave her official home, which she did.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

## Japan to Rewrite Texts And Require Teachers To Stress Past Wrongs

By Tracy Dahlby  
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — The government pledged Thursday eventually to rewrite history textbook accounts that have badly strained Japan's relations with China and South Korea.

It said it would also overhaul its rigorous educational screening procedures to allow more internationally accepted versions of Japan's role before and during World War II to be taught in the country's classrooms.

In a statement by Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyagawa, the government acknowledged that Japan had "inflicted great suffering and injury" on its two key Asian neighbors and said its repentance for the deeds "should obviously be respected in Japanese education and textbook authorization."

Although new textbooks scheduled for use beginning next April will not be changed, Mr. Miyagawa said school authorities will sue strict guidelines to school boards around Japan to ensure that education is carried out according to the spirit of Thursday's statement. Offending passages will then be dropped from all subsequent textbooks beginning in 1984.

Thursday's measures reflected an attempt on the part of Tokyo to strike a balance between the objections of hawkish elements in Japan's political leadership, who have opposed any changes, and those who want to appease China and South Korea. The two countries have been protesting what have been seen as efforts by Japanese militarists to whitewash accounts of Japan's aggressive military past.

Diplomatic sources in Tokyo expressed concern that Japan's vaguely worded assurances Thursday may fail to satisfy demands by Peking and Seoul that the disputed references be withdrawn. Japanese diplomats briefed the Peking and Seoul governments Thursday morning on Tokyo's decision. The reactions in the two capitals were not immediately known.

Mr. Miyagawa said that the assurances were the "absolute best Japan can do" and suggested that any stronger steps would be counterproductive in the country's current political climate.

The Chinese have been outraged by new textbook descriptions of

Japan's attack on China in the late 1930s as an "advance," and by the "sterling down" of versions of the 1937 "rape of Nanking," in which more than 200,000 Chinese were killed. The South Koreans have protested similar treatment of the history of Japan's 35-year colonial rule in Korea, which ended in 1945.

The Chinese news agency said in a dispatch monitored Thursday in Tokyo, before the Japanese announcement, that public opinion in China was "deeply resentful of the Japanese government's attitude in evading the substance of the problem."

The agency warned that Tokyo's handling of the issue would bear directly on its "relations with all Asian-Pacific countries that have suffered from Japanese militarism."

### Rare Public Feud

In Japan, the controversy provoked a rare public feud between normally unobtrusive government officials and among leaders of the country's ruling Liberal Democratic Party, which delayed action on the issue while a compromise was worked out. Backed by hawkish members of the party's right wing, conservative Education Ministry officials resisted Foreign Ministry attempts to put changes in motion that would help cut the diplomatic cost to Japan.

After Premier Zenko Suzuki convinced school authorities that the 38-year-old textbook review system would not be dismantled, the Education Ministry agreed to gradually amend screening standards to allow the revision of future textbooks ahead of schedule.

Education Minister Heiji Ogawa said Thursday that, in light of the intense criticism from other Asian countries, "we have listened very sincerely... and we're now going to correct what should be corrected." The decision, he said, had been made out of "special consideration [to promote] amicable relations with neighboring countries."

School authorities rejected a plan to include errata pages revising the newly authorized books that will be used starting next April. Instead, they agreed to issue "administrative guidance," which carries the force of official edicts in Japan's highly centralized educational system — that will oblige teachers to stress Japan's past wrongdoings.



Palestinian combatants waited Thursday near the municipal stadium in West Beirut with their belongings and members of

their families for the Lebanese Army trucks that would take them to the city's port for evacuation by ship from Lebanon.

## Honeymooners Follow the Gunfire to Beirut

By Jay Ross  
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — Valerie and Barbara Gaspard did a strange reversal of the traditional honeymoon. Married in Niagara Falls, Ontario, Saturday, they arrived Wednesday in war-torn Lebanon for three weeks of nuptial bliss.

They were among 31 bedraggled passengers who made a 17-hour, 130-mile crossing from Cyprus, Saturday, aboard an Israeli gunboat, aboard the rusting Lebanese motor vessel, Ibrahim.

Not many people travel to Beirut these days, which is just as well because it is not an easy place to get to.

Visitors can fly to Damascus and then drive through a potential war zone in mountainous eastern Lebanon or they can fly to Tel Aviv and spend a couple of days arranging passes and a military escort through Israeli-occupied southern Lebanon. For an Arab, however, traveling through Israel can be a political liability.

### Sea Route

Or they can rent their way to the vacation island of Cyprus, which still has the scars of its own ethnic war between Turks and Greeks, and then take their chances with a motley variety of aging

vessels that sail to Junieh, a former luxury resort 20 miles north of Beirut.

The Gaspards, both Canadian citizens of Lebanese descent, chose the sea route to begin married life. They have been wed so short a time that Valerie, who grew up in Lebanon, still introduces his wife by her maiden name.

Barbara, 21, has only been in Lebanon once before — in a rare peaceful period.

"Sure, I'm scared," she said, "but I'm here because I'm being a good wife" and going to visit relatives.

Many of the passengers, all Lebanese or of Lebanese descent except for two journalists, shared the same fear. They said they were worried about how their families survived the war that they hope has just ended. In some cases, men working in the Gulf were returning to take their families out.

### All Are Christians

The passengers had one other thing in common. They were Christians who supported the Israeli ouster of the Palestine Liberation Organization and were optimistic, in varying degrees, that the country, under newly elected President Bashir Gemayel, would return to peace and tranquility after seven years of war.

An engineer, returning from Abu Dhabi to see his family near Tripoli in the north, said, "Seven years of war is enough. I want peace. Too many people have been killed. Too many buildings have been knocked down."

A fiancée gave a primer on the myriad political parties, armed groups and ethnic factions in this country of 3 million people.

"Some people think the Israelis will bring peace but who is going to get the Israelis out of Lebanon?" he asked and added that Israel did not have Lebanon's best interests at heart.

### Optimism of Youth

Valerie, 24, perhaps with the optimism of youth, sees things differently. "Gemayel will use democracy, but if that does not work he will use military might" to force people, into line, he said.

Nobody seemed to mind when an Israeli gunboat, bristling with missiles, ordered the ship to stop and retreat to a position 10 miles west of Junieh to get permission to enter the harbor. Nor did they mind that the passenger list had to be radioed to the Israelis.

Nobody, that is, except the captain, Adnan Abdulkarim, a Syrian. After shouting to no avail into the radio several times, "Israeli Navy

ship do you hear me?" he turned to a British reporter and said, "It is all Churchill's fault for bringing the Israelis here."

When permission is granted to sail on to Junieh, however, Capt. Abdulkarim is all sweetness and light on the radio. "Thank you very much. Bye-bye, my friend," he tells the Israeli captain, who answers in what some passengers thought were ominous tones. "Good luck."

A Turkish freighter carrying a shipment of goats got pride of place in the harbor. The Ibrahim anchored half a mile out and passengers were taken by a creaking launch into port past the empty beach chairs of two resort hotels.

A lone surfer came out to greet the launch.

Refugees clogged the highway to Beirut, but it was easy to bear when the city was entered.

Suddenly, there was the incessant crackle of automatic weapons fire, sometimes followed by the clump of a rocket-propelled grenade. Nothing to worry about, the veterans said. Just Maronite Christian militia celebrating Mr. Gemayel's victory or the PLO celebrating its "victorious" departure.

The Lebanese were back home again.

## Marines Won't Face Beirut Combat But Role Is Crucial, Reagan Asserts

By George C. Wilson  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has assured Congress that the 800 Marines sent to Lebanon will not end up in combat there, and has told the landing party securing the port of Beirut that its role "is crucial to achieving the peace that is so desperately needed in this long-tortured city."

"I want to emphasize that there is no intention of expectation that U.S. armed forces will become involved in hostilities," Mr. Reagan said in a letter he sent to Congress Tuesday explaining the mission of the Marines.

### Combat Ruled Out

The letter of notification is required by the War Powers Resolution, which was passed in the Vietnam War era as Congress sought a tighter grip over the deployment of U.S. military forces by the president in situations short of all-out war.

After telling Congress that the Lebanese want the 800 Marines, 800 French troops and 500 Italian soldiers to provide an international presence while Palestine Liber-

ation Organization combatants leave Beirut, Mr. Reagan wrote: "Our agreement with the government of Lebanon expressly rules out any combat responsibilities for the U.S. forces."

"All armed elements in the area have given assurances that they will take no action to interfere with the implementation of the departure plan or the activities of the multinational force.... The departure plan makes it clear that in the event of a breakdown in its implementation, the multinational force will be withdrawn."

"Although we cannot rule out isolated acts of violence, all appropriate precautions have been taken to assure the safety of U.S. military personnel during their brief assignment to Lebanon."

Administration officials have said the Marines will stay no longer than 30 days.

Mr. Reagan said deployment of the Marines "will improve the prospects for realizing our objectives in Lebanon: a permanent cessation of hostilities; establishment of a strong, representative central government; withdrawal of all foreign forces; restoration of control by the Lebanese government throughout the country, and establishment of conditions under which Lebanon no longer can be used as a launching point for attacks against Israel."

The 32d Marine Amphibious Unit manning the port is armed and authorized to fire in self-defense, but not to engage in "sustained combat." Besides screening the departure of PLO forces from the port, the Marines would estab-

lish an escape corridor for the international forces if they had to depart suddenly.

While the Marines keep the port under control, the French force is patrolling in the heart of Beirut and the Italians at the Beirut International Airport.

Before traveling from Los Angeles to his mountaintop ranch north of Santa Barbara for two weeks of vacation, Mr. Reagan sent this message of appreciation to the Marines on Wednesday:

"You are about to embark on a mission of great importance to our nation and the free world. The conditions under which you carry out your vital assignment are, I know, demanding and potentially dangerous. You are asked to be once again what Marines have been for more than 200 years — peacekeepers."

"Your role in the multinational force — along with that of your French and Italian counterparts — is crucial to achieving the peace that is so desperately needed in this tortured city."

"I expect that you will perform with the traditional esprit and discipline for which the Marine Corps is renowned. Godspeed."

### Soviet Objections

A Soviet commentator said Thursday that U.S. Marines sent to Beirut had established a bridgehead lying near the Soviet border, "adding, 'the Soviet government cannot remain indifferent to this.' Reuters reported from Moscow."

Beirut is more than 650 miles (1,040 kilometers) from Soviet soil. The first direct comment by the Soviet media on the U.S. military presence in Lebanon came in a commentary by Pavel Demchenko, a political analyst for Pravda, distributed by the Novosti news agency.

Mr. Demchenko said the sending of the 800 Marines to Lebanon "intensifies the confrontation between the two great powers, relations between which are already darkened."



An Arab woman walking toward Beirut passed an Israeli armored vehicle leaving the eastern sector of the capital Thursday.

## 47 Suspects Slain by Police in Manila

The Associated Press

MANILA — In two weeks of a campaign against criminals in Manila, 47 suspects have been killed and six arrested, a top police official said Thursday.

Maj. Gen. Prospero Olivas, head of the Manila command of the Philippine constabulary, said that the suspects all were killed when they fought back against lawmen.

He denied news reports that suspects had been killed deliberately.

## Beirut Land Evacuation Prepared As Italians, More French Arrive

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — More French and Italian peacekeeping troops landed in Beirut on Thursday, joining U.S. Marines in overseeing the evacuation of Palestine Liberation Organization fighters from the Israeli-occupied Lebanese capital.

The Syrian Army sent 61 trucks and tank carriers across Israeli lines to West Beirut to start a two-day evacuation to Syria on Friday of 3,500 troops and officers of the Syrian-commanded Palestine Liberation Army, an Israeli Army spokesman in Lebanon said.

On Tuesday, the PLO called off the first transfer of its guerrillas via the highway linking Beirut and Damascus after heavy firing Monday along a stretch of the road controlled by the Christians. The Israelis said Christian militiamen and Syrian troops were exchanging fire, and the Christian radio station said it was Israeli and Syrian forces. No firing was reported along the highway Wednesday.

A truck convoy carrying about 500 PLO troops was at the U.S. Marine-controlled port entrance at noon Thursday for sea evacuation to the Syrian port of Tartus. But it was not clear whether any sea evacuation of the guerrillas took place.

There was little farwell shooting as the caravan moved through West Beirut. Lebanese police said nine civilians have been killed and 27 wounded in the fusillades, and the Marines and PLO met Wednesday to make sure there was no shooting once the guerrillas reached the port area.

Here's Welcome in Syria At the Syrian port of Tartus on Thursday, Premier Abdul Raouf al-Kassab led a hero's welcome for 550 PLO fighters who arrived aboard the Cypriot ship Sol Georgios.

Also Thursday, the International Red Cross began moving 185 wounded PLO guerrillas by 28 ambulances from 17 West Beirut hospitals to the German Red Cross

hospital ship MV Flora. A Red Cross spokesman, Jean-Jacques Kurz, said 20 of the wounded would be taken to Cyprus and the rest to hospitals in Athens.

Both Lebanon and the PLO contend the number of PLO guerrillas scheduled for evacuation was between 7,100 and 7,500 according to the plan mediated by Philip C. Habib, the special U.S. envoy. But Israeli said 3,484 of 8,674 PLO fighters scheduled for evacuation have left by boat.

France completed its contribution to the multinational peacekeeping force when 450 paratroopers landed at the port at dawn. The contingent reinforced 350 paratroopers in Beirut.

A contingent of 250 Italian volunteers from the sharpshooters special forces unit came ashore from the landing craft Caorle two hours after the French.

"We brought absolutely everything we will need, including two truckloads of pasta, and that means we will be completely self-

supporting," the Italian commander, Lt. Col. Bruno Tosetti, said. The Italians will patrol the Green zone in southern Beirut and the international airport south of the city.

The Lebanese state radio said the Beirut airport, paralyzed since June 7, would reopen to traffic early next month.

Detainees Reported Released James Feron of The New York Times filed the following account earlier from Jerusalem:

Israel has begun to release "sizeable" numbers of the 7,000 Palestinian and 7,500 Syrian detainees held in southern Lebanon since its forces swept through the area to Beirut, according to officials here.

Those being released, a military spokesman said Wednesday, "were generally passive members" of the PLO who did not represent security risks.

Officials said the development had no connection with the withdrawal of PLO guerrillas from West Beirut.

## An Appeals Court in U.S. Declares Game of Monopoly Can't Be One

The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — The trademark on Monopoly, one of the world's most popular board games, was ruled invalid Thursday by a federal appeals court, which said the word monopoly is a generic term.

The ruling, by the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, went against Parker Brothers and its parent company, General Mills. It was a victory for a college professor who has been fighting a court battle for more than nine years.

The court reversed a ruling by U.S. District Judge Spencer Williams that a new game, Anti-Monopoly, and its makers had infringed on the Monopoly trademark and should be prevented from selling the game. "We hold that, as applied to a board game, the word monopoly has become generic, and the registration of it as a trademark is no longer valid," the court declared.

"It's a case of life imitating art," said Ralph Anspach, an economics professor at San Francisco State University. "We put this game out for educational purposes and never dreamed the people who own Monopoly would try to act like the people in the game to get rid of competitors."



# Storage Space Dwindles as U.S. Dawdles on Nuclear Waste

By Ben A. Franklin  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Three decades after the nation's atomic electric power industry began accumulating nuclear waste, temporary repositories are filling up fast, and Congress is still unable to come to grips with the politically unpalatable problem of radioactive waste disposal.

Congress has been moving toward passage of a bill to create an underground dump, but the drafters, unwilling to let the waste dumped in their states, have written its provisions that would prevent selection of any of the six recommended sites.

The disposal crisis will come between now and 1990. But even if the pending legislation is passed this year, a repository would not be available until 1997 or 1998.

About 8,000 tons (7,200 metric tons) of spent, but still highly radioactive, nuclear fuel has piled up at power plants that today use nuclear material to generate 13 percent of the nation's electric power output. The waste is held in shielded underwater pools that originally were designed for storage of no more than a few months.

## Time Running Out

At 27 of the country's 73 operating reactors, the spent fuel pools will be filled by 1990, according to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. At the Virginia Electric Power Co., which is the third largest nuclear system in the country, officials say that the lack of adequate storage space for spent fuel may force them

to reduce power or shut down two reactors by 1986, far before their planned expiration.

When the nuclear power industry was new, the assumption was that spent fuel would be chemically reprocessed and enriched to be used again.

But reprocessing was, from the first, a technical failure. Then in the 1970s, under Presidents Gerald R. Ford and Jimmy Carter, reprocessing became forbidden lest weapons-grade plutonium obtained in the process fall into unauthorized hands and cause the spread of nuclear arms.

Commercial centralized storage for nuclear waste has been a failure, too.

And the military establishment, which creates 88 percent of the high-level radioactive waste in weapons manufacturing, keeps its nuclear garbage in admitted temporary storage, mostly in huge steel tanks at Hanford, Wash., Barnwell, S.C., and Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Already the commercial nuclear industry is involved in a frantic search for alternatives. Compacting used reactor fuel rods into diminishing storage space at the power plants is one. Another is to ship waste overseas to the unfilled storage pools of newer power stations. But these stop-gap plans have been resisted by environmentalists, whose resort to the courts may block or seriously delay them.

Any plan to ship spent fuel is vulnerable to local legislation in every town and county through which a truck must pass, and many jurisdictions are hostile. New York City adopted a regulation in 1976 barring passage of trucks carrying large amounts of nuclear waste through its streets. In February, a federal judge

upheld this regulation against a federal Transportation Department rule intended to override it.

For three years the federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission has been conducting a court-ordered study on the safety and suitability of nuclear waste storage and disposal, that is supposed to make a final determination on the safety issue. But the report will do nothing actually to put into place a disposal system. That is up to Congress, which has been struggling over a nuclear waste bill since 1979.

## Prime Sites

Last week the House Committee on Energy and Commerce approved a study of six "prime sites" identified by government scientists — in Louisiana, Nevada, Mississippi, Texas, Utah and Washington — believed to have the subterranean geology and hydrology required to provide a safe million-year containment for the accumulation of nuclear waste.

An amendment pressed by Rep. Trent Lott of Mississippi, the House minority whip, revised the language on population density in a way that barred not only a proposed disposal site at a salt dome near Richland, Miss., in his district, but at all other sites under study as well.

In an analysis of the committee bill, the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment concluded that of the 3,132 counties in the United States, the Lott amendment left only 102 that were sufficiently vacant to meet the bill's population standard. All but six of them are west of the Mississippi, and none has been considered a geologically acceptable dump site.

The bill would allow some of the nuclear utility industry's backlog of spent reactor fuel to be placed

in temporary, above-ground storage until the permanent repository is completed.

To reach the House floor, the waste disposal bill must still clear the Rules Committee, where it will meet again the opposition of members from the potential recipient states.

Even if it is passed, the nuclear waste measure contains a "states rights" veto. A state's objection to the president's decision to make it the permanent repository of the waste would be final if either the House or the Senate voted to uphold it.

The Senate has already passed a somewhat similar nuclear waste bill, but without the population-density exclusions.

## U.S.-Canada Nuclear Pact

Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. and the U.S. Energy Department signed a five-year agreement Tuesday for research co-operation in the disposal of nuclear waste, United Press International reported from Ottawa.

## Dutch Greenpeace Ruling

An Amsterdam court ruled Thursday that the Greenpeace environmental organization could legally continue to hamper and delay a ship of the Netherlands Energy Research Center from dumping radioactive nuclear waste in the Atlantic Ocean, Reuters reported.

But the court said that if the Greenpeace vessel Sirius makes it impossible for the freighter Scheideborg to dump the waste at an internationally approved site off Spain, the organization would be liable to a penalty of 250,000 guilders (\$94,000) per day.

# Weidenbaum Blames 'Horrendous Deficits' On Military Spending

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's insistence on a record expansion of the nation's military budget has defeated administration efforts to control government spending and contributed to "horrendous deficits," Murray L. Weidenbaum, Mr. Reagan's newly departed chief economist, contends.

"On balance, we really haven't cut the budget," Mr. Weidenbaum said in an interview. Instead, the reductions in nondefense programs the president has won from Congress have been fully offset by the unprecedented growth in defense spending sought by Mr. Reagan, he said.

"When you add that to the big tax cuts, you get such horrendous deficits," he added.

"What worries me" about the defense buildup "is that these crash efforts rarely increase national security. They strain resources, create bottlenecks," he said.

Mr. Weidenbaum was interviewed two weeks ago but asked that his remarks not be released until after his departure Wednesday from his post as chairman of the president's Council of Economic Advisers. Mr. Reagan disclosed last month that Mr. Weidenbaum had resigned to resume his academic career at Washington University in St. Louis.

In his parting comments, Mr. Weidenbaum became the first senior administration official to say publicly what several officials have been saying privately for some time: that they regard the proposed growth in the defense budget in the next five years to be too big, both in its impact on the federal deficit and on the economy's ability to digest so rapid a buildup of weaponry.

Mr. Weidenbaum and other presidential advisers, including David A. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, have fought repeatedly for a slower expansion, but Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger has opposed a slowdown. Mr. Reagan has backed Mr. Weinberger in most cases.

In a far-ranging interview, Mr. Weidenbaum also said:

• The administration has made slow progress in stripping away federal regulations. One of the impediments is the "combative" style of officials at the Environmental Protection Agency and Interior Department.

• The 10-percent cut in personal tax rates scheduled for next July is in danger of being repealed because of the large deficits facing the government.

• The push for a balanced-budget constitutional amendment will not solve budget problems now confronting the nation.

Mr. Weidenbaum declined to go into detail about his reasons for resigning, but he left little doubt about his disappointment with the administration's failure to deliver on its promises to curb federal spending, balance the budget by 1984 at the latest and eliminate unneeded government regulations.

The deficit for 1982 is now expected to be a record \$109 billion, and next year's deficit is expected by most estimates to range from \$115 billion to more than \$150 billion.

Mr. Weidenbaum expressed particular disenchantment with the rapid growth in defense spending. "We've shifted priorities... We've cut nondefense spending substantially," he said. "But for the first two years, we've been on balance out the budget, not ignoring defense? No. It's a wash."

Mr. Reagan's long-range military program calls for Defense Department spending of about \$1.6 trillion between 1982 and 1987. Annual spending would grow from \$182.8 billion this fiscal year to \$356 billion in 1987.

Mr. Weinberger could not be reached to comment on Weidenbaum's remarks, but in testimony delivered to Congress last week, the defense secretary argued that any further cuts in his budget "would significantly weaken our defense posture."

**Best TAX-FREE EXPORT PRICES!**

ALL PERFUMES • COSMETICS  
BAGS • SCARVES • TIES  
FASHION ACCESSORIES

**MICHEL SWISS**  
16, RUE DE LA PAIX  
PARIS

2nd Floor, Elevator  
FLAWLESS MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT  
FREE SHIPPING  
(Toll-free) 251-7171



Juanice Nabors and Curtis L. Nabors Jr., right, attending the burial of Curtis L. Nabors Sr., whose body was brought to Arlington National Cemetery 37 years after his death in Germany.

# A 'Long Saga' Missing Soviet Visitor Ends for an Infantryman

Soldier's Remains Sent To U.S. After 37 Years

By Mike Sager  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Under heavy machine gun and mortar fire, Pfc. Curtis L. Nabors and the three platoons of Company C advanced on the hamlet of Hartungshof in southwest Germany near the French border. It was 1:05 p.m. March 3, 1945.

In three weeks, the Army's 63d Infantry Division would break through the Nazis' Siegfried Line on its way across the Rhine and then the Danube. But Pfc. Nabors would not march with the others. Cut down that day by fire from a bunker, the 24-year-old farm boy from Mississippi would be left behind in a field.

Company withdrew seven hours after the attack, and that night German soldiers buried him and two other Americans in an unmarked grave. His wife and young son were told he was missing. Then they were told he was dead.

Wednesday, more than 37 years later, Pfc. Nabors was accorded his military honors and his three-volley salute on the gentle green hills of Arlington National Cemetery in Virginia.

"Today is the end of a long saga," said his son, Curtis L. Nabors Jr., one of 11 relatives who came to Washington for the burial.

He was 3 years old when his father was killed and now is an international management consultant who lives in New Jersey. He bears no trace of the Mississippi accent his father had when he went to war.

"I always knew he was dead, but I always had that outside hope, that little feeling of uncertainty, that gnawing. But now it is gone, that feeling, and I am proud of him and proud of what his country has done for him today. He's an American. He belongs here."

Curtis L. Nabors Sr. did not have to go to war. A self-taught engineer, he spent the early years of the war as a member of the secret Manhattan District Project, at work on the atomic bomb that would end the war against Japan.

"He enlisted because he saw all his friends going to war and coming back wounded, or not coming back at all," his son, now 40, said. "He thought too much of his country not to go."

So on Sept. 9, 1944, Mr. Nabors enlisted. Five months later he entered combat, joining the 254th Regiment of the 63d Infantry at Sarreguemines, France, near the German border. Two weeks later, he was one of 160 men who moved in a diversionary raid against Hartungshof.

His command had hoped the raid would make the defending Germans believe that the town would soon be under a large-scale attack by the entire regiment, 3,500 men, bivouacked just to the south.

The raid was successful, though 27 Americans were wounded and 12 were killed, and the 63d went on to penetrate the line. They later protected Gen. George Patton's right flank as his tanks crossed the Rhine River.

Back in Woodlawn, Miss., Juanice Nabors and her young son carried on as best they could. Then, in 1947, a German forwarded them the small Bible that Mr. Nabors had carried into battle. Inside was a picture of his infant son.

For years, the Nabors tried to contact the German, tried to find traces of their husband and father. Later, Mrs. Nabors married an Army officer, and in 1953, while his stepfather was stationed in West Germany, Curtis Nabors Jr. went back to Hartungshof, looking for clues. He found none, though Wednesday he said he probably walked within several hundred yards of his father's grave.

In 1974, a construction crew laying a water pipe on the old battlefield discovered Mr. Nabors' dog tag and a St. Christopher's medal given him by a great-aunt. It wasn't until six years later that James Craig, a retired U.S. Army major living in Germany, heard of the discovery. He recovered the tag and the medal, wrote to state officials in Mississippi, and later contacted the family.

Young Nabors took the question to the Defense Department and the Army Adjutant General's Memorial Affairs Division took over the search.

# U.S. Official Stirs Furor in Detroit By Downplaying Plight of Jobless

By Donald Woutar  
Los Angeles Times Service

DETROIT — A visiting Reagan administration official's comment that jobless auto workers are not as bad off as some people believe has touched off an uproar here. The president of the United Auto Workers, Douglas A. Fraser, called the official "a bum."

Michael A. Driggs, deputy assistant secretary of commerce for auto industry affairs, told a Detroit audience Wednesday that the families of laid-off auto workers had incomes of \$19,000 to nearly \$30,000 last year. He also said that about half of the 400,000 jobless auto workers nationwide had "adjusted" to their layoffs by finding other jobs or "withdrawing from the labor force."

"I am not here to tell you that being laid off is not a traumatic experience," Mr. Driggs said at the Automotive News World Congress. "One can certainly realize that a reduction in income of 10 percent or 15 percent is a significant blow to the family affected."

"But on balance, the [laid-off] American auto worker is not as bad off in relation to other workers as others would have us believe. It's not as bad as it seems on the surface."

Union Response  
Mr. Driggs' comments did not sit well in Detroit. The UAW called a news conference Wednesday afternoon to condemn not only his statistics but the Reagan administration's attitude toward the unemployed.

"It is with ill grace that a businessman comes from Washington to a state where we've had double-digit unemployment for over two years and tries to tell us there's really no problem," Mr. Fraser said. "It's cynical; it's cruel and it shows

a lack of understanding and compassion, and I think that's precisely what's wrong with this government."

Mr. Fraser, a Democratic Party leader and persistent critic of the Reagan administration, added, "In my view, Mr. Driggs has no credibility at all. I just resent the fact

that we taxpayers have to pay for a bum like that."

Mr. Driggs said later in an interview that the figures he had cited on what has happened to displaced auto workers and their families were compiled at his request by the Department of Labor and did not represent an "analytically rigorous" study. But he said he believed that his figures were broadly accurate.

Various Income Sources  
Mr. Driggs said the family incomes of laid-off auto workers — from various unemployment benefits, part-time jobs and earnings of other family members — averaged \$28,000 last year. He said that the duration of those layoffs averaged just 11 weeks and that even those laid off for more than six months had family incomes of \$18,000.

The UAW said it could not immediately rebut the family-income figures used by Mr. Driggs except to say that they are too high. The union said, for instance, that they include the incomes of workers who were unemployed for as little as one week.

But the union said Mr. Driggs' remarks might have been more nearly accurate before the Reagan administration began cutting back on such programs as extended unemployment compensation and the Trade Readjustment Act, which made payments to many auto workers who were laid off because of high sales of imported cars.

The union also said its once-generous, company-funded layoff pay, which could provide up to 90 percent of normal take-home pay, is drying up. The UAW now says that only about 40 percent of jobless auto workers are still getting the payments, and those at a reduced level.

Cardinal Cody sought to wield the kind of authority Chicago Catholics once granted without question. But as times changed, internal turmoil and frustration grew among Catholic priests and laymen. Cardinal Cody left other problems, including an investigation into his financial practices.

Cardinal Cody sought to wield the kind of authority Chicago Catholics once granted without question. But as times changed, internal turmoil and frustration grew among Catholic priests and laymen. Cardinal Cody left other problems, including an investigation into his financial practices.

# U.S. Tries to Calm Air Controllers Over Year's Delay on Their Raises

By Douglas Feaver  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Transportation Secretary Drew Lewis has moved to calm growing discontent among air traffic controllers who still have not received the raises they were promised when they stayed on the job a year ago as their co-workers struck.

The raise of \$57 million is buried in the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee because of a dispute between the administration and the committee's chairman, Rep. William D. Ford, Democrat of Michigan.

Controllers Praised  
Mr. Lewis says Rep. Ford's conditions for releasing the money would force him to renege all of the 11,400 controllers' President Reagan fired. Rep. Ford disputes that, saying his version would permit Mr. Lewis to hire enough of

them to quickly return the air traffic control system to full operations.

A letter, signed by Mr. Lewis and the federal aviation administrator, J. Lynn Helms, and sent to all 10,200 working controllers, praised them for "dedication and devotion and said, 'we are continuing to work to ensure that you are fully compensated for the job you do and that you receive the pay package you so richly deserve.'"

Many of the controllers who stayed have been foregoing vacations and working six-day weeks to keep the system at what the FAA says is 83-84 percent of its former capacity. Reports of restlessness among them are heard with increasing frequency as the pay bill languishes.

The administration bill would provide a 5-percent premium pay increase for all controllers, as well as extra pay for activities such as

training new controllers. It passed both the Senate and House as part of the continuing resolution that Mr. Reagan vetoed late last year. When a subsequent version of the resolution was offered, Rep. Ford got the pay raise removed on procedural grounds.

A spokesman for Rep. Ford said Wednesday that the congressman and "a majority of this committee have not felt that the administration's bill does anything to rebuild the system or to stabilize the system in the future." He pointed to Mr. Lewis' own study of air traffic control, which found that problems of management and personnel in the FAA went far beyond the question of money.

Rep. Ford has proposed that some of those who struck be rehired, and challenges Mr. Lewis' contention that, under civil service regulations, if any are rehired all would have to be.

# Tell the homefolks how you're getting around Europe and make a pretty fare saving on the call.

Traveling through Europe can be a moving experience—and you want to stop just long enough to tell your family and friends about it. Check out the money-saving tips below, then give them a call. It's the first-class way to reach them—at bargain rates.



**Bell System**

Save on surcharges. Many hotels outside the U.S. charge exorbitant surcharge fees on international calls. And sometimes the fees are greater than the cost of the call itself. But if your hotel has TELEPLAN, the way to keep hotel surcharges reasonable, go ahead and call. No Teleplan? Read on!

There are other ways to save money. Save with a shortie. In most countries there's no three-minute minimum on self-dialed calls. So if your hotel offers International Dialing from your room, place a short call home and have them call you back. And you pay for the callback from the States

with dollars, not local currency, when you get your next home or office phone bill.

Save these other ways. Telephone Company Calling Card and collect calls may be placed in many countries. And where they are, the hotel surcharges on such calls are usually low. Or, you can avoid surcharges altogether by calling from the post office or from other telephone centers.

Save nights & weekends. Always check to see whether the country you're in has lower rates at night and on weekends. Usually the savings are considerable. Now you'll get more mileage for your money.



# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## In the Shadow of the Dollar

From THE NEW YORK TIMES

Congress is annoyed. United States truckers, it says, don't get a fair shake in Canada. So it has declared a moratorium on new licenses for Canadian truckers until Canada changes its discriminatory laws.

That, of course, is not the end of the matter. Manitoba has retaliated with a moratorium on route licenses for U.S. truckers. Other provinces, which under Canadian law control the routes, will surely follow suit.

It is hard, at this point, to say who is right. But it is clear that both countries lose from interference in open trade and investment. Self-interest should be motive enough for Canadians to curb growing protectionism.

And the United States, for its part, should recognize the frustrations of Canadians in living in the shadow of an economic giant. Disputes like this are more likely settled by compromise than by chauvinistic posturing.

Canadian and U.S. truckers have long shared rights to transport goods across the border. The controversy over new licenses follows from deregulation on the U.S. side, and recession on both.

Until the late 1970's it was tough for any trucker to obtain new route authority in either country. Then, just as the recession hit hard, deregulation in the United States opened the door to Canadian as well as U.S. companies. U.S. competitors protested that they had a tougher time in Canada than Canadians did in the United States.

With thousands of teamsters out of work, the Interstate Commerce Commission took the complaints seriously.

The commission suspended route applications by Canadians pending an investigation of the charges. Congress has formalized the deal: no more licenses for two years. The suspension may be lifted only if the president affirms that Canada has had a change of heart. If this were an isolated incident it

would be possible to ignore. The cost to consumers from a loss of international competition is probably modest. But the dispute reflects a general souring of economic relations that could mean substantial losses for both countries.

The Canadian economy is in trouble, with unemployment and inflation at record highs. Many Canadians blame Washington. If only U.S. interest rates were lower and American business less exploitative, they say, life would be rosy.

Such views are simplistic. Stagflation in Canada predated the U.S. interest-rate explosion. American-owned businesses are no more exploitative than native concerns operating under Canadian law. But the Trudeau government has shamelessly seized on resentment of U.S. influence in Canada. It is forcing energy companies to the south to sell their assets to Canadians at bargain rates. Its Foreign Investment Review Agency unfairly hobbles U.S. citizens who want to make direct investments.

The urge to bite back is tempting — and should be resisted. First, any move to limit Canadian investment or shut out Canadian business hurts us as much as it hurts them. More important, it is unlikely to prompt Canadians to mend their ways. Protectionism only breeds more protectionism.

The better approach is quiet diplomacy, with a goal, in the case of trucking, of guaranteeing U.S. companies an equal shot at new route authority. More generally, the goal should be a softening of Canada's harsh restrictions on direct United States investment.

There is little chance the Trudeau government will repeal anti-U.S. laws, but it might be persuaded to interpret them more liberally. Far from the television cameras, diplomacy may yet show Canadians where their real interests lie.

## Farewell to Ma Bell

From THE WASHINGTON POST

Harold H. Greene's order in the telephone case sets in motion the most extraordinary reorganization in the history of American industry. As a matter of law it is, no doubt, less important than the Supreme Court's decision in 1911 breaking up Standard Oil. But in its immediate impact on the economy, the effect of this order may well be greater.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company, a legal and nationwide monopoly most of its life, will now split off its local operating companies. It will proceed to turn itself into a profoundly different kind of company as it enters the hotly competitive computer and data processing businesses. These changes will ultimately affect nearly every American who uses a phone.

Judge Greene's service to the public has been incalculable. The original draft of the agreement, worked out between AT&T and the Justice Department last winter, left him in a peculiar position. With the arrival of the Reagan administration, the Justice Department had swung to a view excessively favorable to AT&T. It was left to the judge to restore a balance among the many contending interests. He has accomplished that work with great distinction, in the order that has now gone into effect.

But despite the happy outcome, it is difficult not to feel a degree of uneasiness at the degree of discretion that this procedure left

to one judge. Not every judge would have responded so skillfully. Ideally, the issues here should have been guided by congressional legislation.

That did not happen because Congress was unable to pass a bill this summer. Questions had to be settled and, as frequently happens when Congress failed to act, the responsibility fell to the courts.

Rep. Timothy Wirth's bill was beaten by the shrill campaign that AT&T ran against it, generating anxiety to the point of panic among some of the company's shareholders and employees.

But it is also necessary to say that the congressional process itself contributed to the bill's collapse. To get the necessary majorities, Mr. Wirth kept having to write into it protections for more and more interests, making it more and more cumbersome and awkward.

It's a fair summary to say that the AT&T case followed the less-desirable route, through the courts, to the more satisfactory outcome, in Judge Greene's order. When the order has been carried out, in a year and a half, Congress will have both the opportunity and the responsibility to return to this compelling subject and, if necessary, impose its own judgment on the direction that the new telecommunications industry is taking.

## Other Editorial Opinion

### Paris Shooting

The Jews of the Marais believed they were finished with anti-Semitism. The quiet quarter of Paris had once known their agony. Here French Jews were rounded up by the Vichy government and sent to the Nazi extermination camps. But when the war ended, survivors of the Holocaust came back, joined by Jews from North Africa. The Marais rebuilt itself, and the Jewish community baked matzo and observed the religious holy days and celebrated weddings without fear.

But the peace of the Marais was shattered recently by machine guns. Four terrorists blasted their way into a Jewish restaurant, firing indiscriminately at diners and waiters. Six people were killed.

Direct Action, the craven terrorist group which claimed responsibility for the Marais attack, said it was retaliating for the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

The victims of the attack were not Israelis, nor did they have anything to do with invading Lebanon. They were as innocent as the Lebanese caught in the deadly crossfire between Israel and the P.L.O. The logic of slaughter was the logic of Hitler, who insanely blamed the Jews for the defeat of Germany in World War I and burned them in the ovens of Auschwitz.

Israel rose out of the ashes of the Holocaust.

caust, settled by Jews who vowed never again to live as a powerless minority in a nation not their own.

Israel has its own threats and problems, its errors and history to overcome. It cannot alone protect Jews from anti-Semitism. Outraged people of all lands must deny the slayings in Paris and give anti-Semites no chance to raise their ugly heads at this time of international crisis.

— The Herald American (Boston).

### Pakistan's Relations

Since Pakistan became an independent nation in 1947, it has been the mainstay of U.S. defensive strategy in Southern Asia. Pakistan's neighbor, India, by contrast, failed for some time to live up to the idealistic image that Nehru sought to give it. As American relations with China improved, India and Pakistan found it possible to draw their relations closer. But with the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan a new phase of coolness began. Now, however, it looks as though the Indian government is beginning to seek friendlier relations with its immediate neighbors and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's recent visit to Washington may be seen as a step in improving ties to the U.S. as well.

— The Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

## AUG. 27: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1907: Socialism and the U.S.

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "Socialism does not make much headway in the United States. This fact caused some lamentation at the recent Socialist Congress in Stuttgart. The chief matter for surprise in this respect is that the European party leaders should have been so ignorant of the labor conditions in the United States as to expect their doctrines could find ready acceptance there. From a practical standpoint Socialism can do nothing for the American wage-earner that is not already done for him by the existing labor organizations. From a political standpoint it is difficult to understand how the working classes could exercise a greater influence than they do at present."

### 1932: Death for Nazis

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "The verdict of the special court at Berthelin, calling capital sentences on the heads of five Nazis, may precipitate a clash between Hitler's Brownshirts cohorts and the civil power. Whether a crisis can be averted now depends on the manner in which the Reich government handles a situation of unprecedented difficulty. It is hiding its time, but has made it quite clear that it will not hesitate to resort to drastic measures to uphold justice and the authority of the state. The trial revealed that the five were guilty of murder of the most vicious kind. Their victim was dragged out of his sleep and done to death by kicks in the neck."

JOHN HAY WHITNEY (1904-1982), Chairman

KATHARINE GRAHAM and ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUBNER, Publisher

Executive Editor

Editor

Deputy Editor

Deputy Editor

Associate Editor

Associate Editor

Associate Editor

Associate Editor

Associate Editor

Associate Editor

Associate Editor

Associate Editor

Associate Editor

Associate Editor

Associate Editor

Associate Editor

Associate Editor

Associate Editor

Associate Editor

Associate Editor

Associate Editor

## Rip Van Reagan: Another Look at His Foreign Policy

By Philip Geyelin

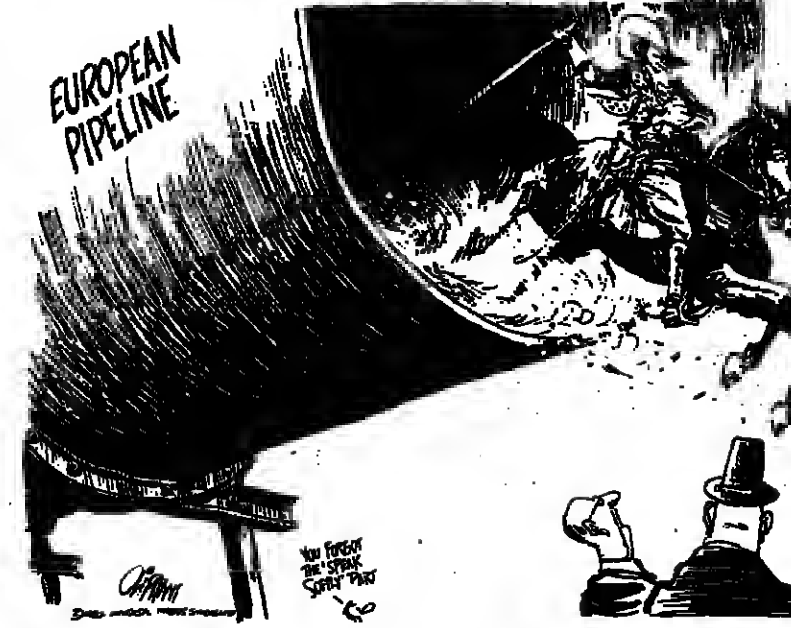
WASHINGTON — More than two years ago, in mid-1980, candidate Ronald Reagan struck me (and I so wrote) as a figure almost wholly out of touch with the content and content of current events... a sort of Rip Van Reagan emerging sleepily out of some California Catskills with a world view and a sense of what's needed to set things right that seemed wonderfully suited for the early 1950's.

The most interesting question, it seemed to me then, was not how much Reagan knew about foreign policy but whether he knew enough to know how much he didn't know.

An update is in order, what with one thing and another: the Lebanese crisis and the promise of a heavy new U.S. peace initiative in the Middle East; the gas pipeline fight with the Europeans; Poland still in thrall to martial law, despite our anti-Soviet sanctions; a constructive compromise of U.S. conflicts of interest over China; no real results in arms control and still less in the struggle against Soviet-Cuban mischief-making in El Salvador and Central America; the Falklands experience.

Clearly, Ronald Reagan has come a long way in his knowledge of what he didn't know. But just as clearly, his emergence from the world of the 1950's has some distance to go. By way of a benchmark, these are the things that seemed to me to be missing from candidate Reagan's world view in 1980:

The inevitable decline in this country's influence in the Atlantic Alliance... the fundamentally altered



state of the Mideast... the strategic significance of the new U.S. relationship with China... the clamorous and conflicting demands on this country's resources as they affected his promise of massive increases in defense spending... the difficulty of restoring U.S. prestige and power in the world while regularly proclaiming military inferiority... the homegrown content in Third-World insurrections, rooted in social and economic deprivations, however much exploited from the outside by the all-pervasive communist menace.

Candidate Reagan, you will recall, was going to restore "official" rela-

tions with Taiwan, scrap the SALT II treaty, deploy the neutron bomb in Europe and hammer together an anti-Soviet defense alliance between Israel, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and the United States.

He spoke of the Palestinians as "refugees" in a way that suggested they had no real grievance and no justifiable purpose in their efforts to establish a homeland of their own.

The Reagan administration's current muddling and meddling in Central America suggests that some part of his old view of the world still holds — in that corner of it, anyway.

No real effort has been made to

reconcile profound differences between Reagan's approach to East-West relations and that of most Europeans. The result has to be a scrambled signal to the Soviets, of which the pipeline brouhaha is only a part. An Atlantic Alliance deeply divided on the general principle of economic sanctions as a means of influencing Soviet behavior in Poland, or elsewhere, does little to "restore" respect for the United States as leader of the West.

None of this is to discount significant accommodations to reality. The new China deal was struck at a cost of enraging the old Reagan true be-

lievers. Acceptance of Camp David as the only sound basis for advancing the Middle East peace process is no less welcome for being late in coming. Reconciliation to SALT II and recognition of the need to proceed with disarmament talks as the price for U.S. nuclear deployments in Europe are sensible accommodations, too.

But projected huge increases in defense spending remain sacrosanct, in the face of swelling budget deficits, record unemployment, and other evidence of an open-ended and debilitating economic crisis. Here again, the signal sent forth to allies and adversaries is not one of strength, but of infirmity.

A nation that feels compelled to advertise its inferiority by plunging into an unprecedented peacekeeping rearmament may earn respect for its resolve and its intentions. But the advertisement remains a way of saying that, for the time being, it is out-gunned and in a poor position to hang tough.

In short, what one finds in an examination of Ronald Reagan's progression over the past two years is a mixture of pluses and minuses — and no plan for an orderly and sensible reconciliation of this country's overseas commitments and its capabilities.

Ronald Reagan persists in expecting the unbelievable: that he can talk an Argentine dictator out of invading the Falklands; that he can get the results he wants; that his whistle will stop the fractious Allies at attention. Nicaragua remains at war with reality in his administration's constant of foreign policy.

The Washington Post Staff

## What Will the Cubans Do About Radio Marti? Retaliate

By Wayne S. Smith

WASHINGTON — Few Americans would argue against the proposition that the Cuban people should have access to more objective information than that supplied by Fidel Castro's news services. The Reagan administration, however, has not made a convincing case for Radio Marti as the best means of providing that access.

Further, if the United States is to assume the task of informing the Cuban people, the matter of costs, risks and benefits to the United States must be carefully weighed. The Reagan administration clearly has not done that.

On the contrary, many of its arguments seem to flow from a complete ignorance, or misreading, of Cuban reality. The more I have heard of the administration's case, the more convinced I have become that it is leading us toward a step that is unnecessary and may be sharply counterproductive.

Even without Radio Marti, the Cuban people are not without alternatives. As one goes across the radio dial in Havana, fully half the stations one picks up are American. The Voice of America comes in clearly all over the island on medium wave and has a wide listener-ship. If one wished to expand broadcasting to Cuba, the logical way to go would be through VOA. The administration says all it wants to do is to provide objective news and commentary. That is what VOA's charter calls on it to do. Its credentials for accuracy are well established; hence, new programs would have immediate credibility.

Certainly the administration has not been able to explain exactly

what it hopes to gain from Radio Marti. Evolutionary change has been suggested as one objective. But how that is supposed to work is difficult to understand, especially since, as the administration itself emphasizes, the Cuban people have little input into their government's decision-making process.

Some senior spokesmen have said Radio Marti will raise the cost to Castro and thus force him to abandon his interventionist policies in Central America and Africa. Past experience, however, indicates Castro is likely to react by becoming more rather than less obstreperous.

On the other hand, he has already offered several times to begin serious negotiations and has emphasized that he is willing to discuss all issues. The United States has so far not taken him up on this offer. The question must therefore be asked: why set up Radio Marti to achieve something that might better be pursued through negotiations? Indeed, if we do the first, we may close off options to the second.

There is no doubt as to how the Cubans will react to Radio Marti. They will jam it, but they will also begin deliberately to interfere with our commercial broadcasts. We may view this as an irrational and illegal response, but the Cubans see it as a matter of self-defense. They see it against a background of past U.S. efforts to get at them — the Bay of Pigs, assassination attempts, clandestine CIA radio stations, etc.

VOA is seen as part of the long-

established rules of the games, as is Radio Havana. Radio Marti, however, is believed by Havana to be part of an aggressive attempt by Washington at destabilization and will draw a strong reaction.

Senior State Department officials have insisted that Radio Marti and the problem of interference are unrelated. This is simply not true.

The problem of interference is a longstanding one. But there were high hopes that negotiations could neutralize the problem. Cuba pulled out of those talks as a result of our announcement of Radio Marti. The administration could have it both ways. It could augment broadcasting to Cuba through VOA, and it could also resume negotiations on interference.

But the administration seems determined to blunder ahead with Radio Marti. When the radio war is upon us, let the administration not claim to have had no part in provoking it.

In the final analysis, however, the most compelling argument against Radio Marti is simply that it is a bad idea. It would do nothing to solve our Cuban problem. It would produce results exactly the opposite of those intended.

No, the strongest argument against Radio Marti is simply that it is a bad idea. It would do nothing to solve our Cuban problem. It would produce results exactly the opposite of those intended.

The writer was chief of the U.S. Interests Section in Havana until his recent retirement from the State Department. The article was contributed to The Washington Post.



## It's Time to Find a New Beach for Soviet Envoys in U.S.

By Sydney H. Schanberg

NEW YORK — The civil rights division of the Justice Department is looking into deprivations being inflicted on Russians living in Glen Cove, Long Island.

They have been denied beach, tennis and golf privileges, and the Reagan administration is investigating to see if the loss of these inalienable rights constitutes a violation of federal law.

The Russians in Glen Cove are not your garden-variety oppressed minorities. They are members of the Soviet Mission to the United Nations and they live in a stately home called Killenworth that they purchased in 1951. It has 49 rooms and is surrounded by 37 acres of upper-class greenery. It is also surrounded by an eight-foot fence topped by barbed wire.

More to the point, the Russians have installed sophisticated electronic equipment that enables them to eavesdrop on telephone calls and other communications. These and other communications. These and other communications.

So Glen Cove is now rejecting the protests of the State Department, which intones orotundly: "Discriminatory actions such as [those] taken by Glen Cove interfere with [the] conduct of foreign relations of the United States."

Still, for all this, it's going to be hard for the civil rights division to sell the American people on the notion that a collection of Russian bureaucrats, diplomats and spies constitutes a subjugated group.

Glen Cove's mayor, Alan Parente, was probably closer to the pulse in Peoria when he said, as he took away the beach privileges: "This was done in protest against our government's permitting the Soviets to occupy a residence in Glen Cove, tax-free, and turning it against our national interests."

So Glen Cove is now rejecting the protests of the State Department, which intones orotundly: "Discriminatory actions such as [those] taken by Glen Cove interfere with [the] conduct of foreign relations of the United States."

They also interfere with the primal urges of U.N. officials and other oppressed New Yorkers. "Our people... are human beings, too," said a plaintive Vladimir Mikoyan, a Soviet press officer. "With all due respect to the Big Apple, it's quite natural for someone who has been working all week inside an office in a place like New York City to want to go to the beach on the weekend with his family and have some rest and relaxation."

I agree. But the problem now is how to de-escalate this international crisis. Surely there must be a solution short of scolding the National Guard into Glen Cove to open the beaches to the Russians.

### French Reaction

Regarding "Official U.S. View on Pipeline Ban" (Herald Tribune, July 24): Last month Evan Galbraith, the U.S. ambassador to France, accused the French of harboring terrorists, whom he said it mistook for political exiles (Le Monde, July 23). Shortly following this announcement he was called to the Elysee Palace for "clarifications" about France's immigration policy.

In April Mr. Galbraith confidently asserted that a unilateral U.S. embargo on pipeline technology would cause few political repercussions in France (Commerce in France, Spring '82). This was supposedly because the eventualities of such an embargo were foreseen by a "boilerplate" clause in the contract concluded between GE, the American company which originally developed the technology in question, and Alstom-Atlantique, the French company to which this technology was licensed.

Even assuming the unambiguity of this contract clause and the legality of the American embargo based on it, both of which are doubtful (Herald Tribune, June 25), Mr. Galbraith appears to have completely misjudged the French reaction, which has been practically unanimous in condemning the embargo.

Nevertheless, his article seeks to explain the reasonableness of the American position, which, he says, is "not widely understood" in France. And all the while denying that the

### Pipeline Labor

Regarding "Watch Towers Along the Pipeline" (Herald Tribune, Aug. 14-15): Leopold Unger's account of the role of forced labor in the construction of the Siberian pipeline was very valuable.

The free world seems to need regular reminding of the routine use of slave labor by Communist regimes. Political and business leaders in Western Europe, in their fawning anxiety not to offend the Soviet Union, have deliberately kept the truth about the price Russian prisoners are paying in

### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

blood to supply us with cheaper fuel from the people. Unger and yourself are to be congratulated for bringing it out into the open for public discussion.

I disagree, however, with his attribution of these horrors to the generalized phenomenon of what he refers to as "man's inhumanity to man." Credit where credit's due. This is Communist inhumanity to the citizens of a Socialist state.

DAVID MARSLAND, London

Recall the Nobel I am aware of the fact that there is no precedent for what I want to suggest, nor is there probably any legal basis for acting upon it. Nevertheless, it seems to me that — in view of recent events — it is high time to start a movement to have the Nobel Peace Prize, awarded to Menachem Begin in 1978, rescinded.

JOHN REWALD, Mémères, France.

### Indian Humor

Regarding "Letter from India" (Herald Tribune, Aug. 16): It is rather burling to any Indian to read the (I dare say, misinformed) "Letter from India." The last statement in particular gives a very wrong impression that there is no humor or lighter side in the Indian life and literature.

Humor (and comedy) has a very important and prominent place among "Nava Rasa" (the nine kinds

from the mail room of the Grumman Corp.

But if trendiness is not an espionage priority at the moment, they could spend their weekends instead at Jones Beach or Coney Island and get to meet some real taxpayers — or even observe some lobster-pink American politicians on the campaign stump trying to flim-flam those taxpayers.

I know some churlish people would like nothing better than for the Russians to take their weekend relaxation by "jumping" into the East River, whose treacherous waters flow freely outside their confining offices at the U.N. building.

But that's no answer. They've got their civil rights just like the rest of us.

The New York Times

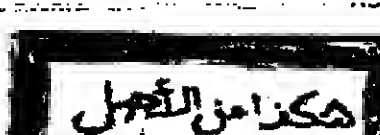
of expression) in the Indian literature and stage from ancient times. Satire and Pua are very much there (and enjoyed) among the figures of speech in all Indian languages. I can quote any number of works — poetry, novels, short stories, plays, feature films and even journalistic articles — which are full length comedies with subtle humor, satire, pun, fun and punch, in my own language. And I am sure there will be as many, if not more, in the written story languages. People there are able to survive the myriad problems of day to day living because of their sense of humor and that typically Indian philosophical outlook.

The lack of patronization to the political or journalistic humor (humor in print) is due to still prevalent illiteracy and to high costs, as for many the daily paper at breakfast is still a luxury. It is also, I may say, due to the failure of journalists and other media themselves and certainly not to the lack of taste among people. We love and appreciate good humor as anybody else.

DASU MADHUSUDHANARAO, West Germany.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

General Manager, Asia: Alan Lewis, 24-34 Broadway Rd. Hong Kong, Tel. 5-28 56 18, Telex 61170.  
S.A. ex capital de 1.200.000 F.R.C.S. N° 73201126. Commission Paritaire N° 34231.  
U.S. subscription: \$256 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.  
© 1982, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.





## Group Bans 2 Churches For Apartheid

World Reform Alliance Had Warned Afrikaners

By Marjorie Hyer  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The two Dutch Reformed churches that deny the existence of apartheid have been voted out of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches for the "heresy" of racial segregation.

After more than six hours of anguished debate and prayer Wednesday night, the alliance meeting in Ottawa, voted 221 to 20 to expel the churches.

The alliance, which was founded in 1918, is a coalition of 150 churches of the Reformed, Presbyterian and Congregational traditions in 76 countries. It has no jurisdictional authority over member churches, but promotes international cooperation among them and provides a forum to resolve disputes and unify church practices around the world.

Virtually isolated, the alliance is expected to deepen divisions between Afrikaans and coloreds in South Africa even as Prime Minister P. W. Botha is trying to draw them together.

The vote leaves the churches virtually isolated. They withdrew from the World Council of Churches more than a decade ago because of the council's stand against racism and white domination.

The Afrikaans churches broke off from the Dutch mother church and the South African Council of Churches for the same reasons. The latter action set the two churches apart from the rest of South Africa's churches — Roman Catholic, Anglican, Methodist and Congregational — all of which have condemned apartheid.

The alliance set three conditions for lifting the suspension: that "black Christians are no longer excluded... especially from Holy Communion"; that the churches adopt a formal, unequivocal statement rejecting apartheid; and that they provide "concrete support in word and deed" for "those who suffer under the system of apartheid."



President Samora Machel of Mozambique welcomed Prime Minister Indira Gandhi at the Maputo airport Wednesday. Mrs. Gandhi was on a two-day official visit to Mozambique.

## India Seeks Leading Role in Nonaligned Group

By William Claiborne  
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — India, almost assured of hosting the seventh summit of nonaligned nations next year, hopes to assume leadership of the coalition movement for the next three years and also to enhance its role in global affairs.

Although the summit, which is expected to be held here in February or March, almost certainly will boost India's world role, it is also likely to dredge up U.S.-Indian differences on issues that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and President Reagan glossed over in their meeting in Washington last month.

The gathering of the members of the 97-nation movement is also likely to focus attention on a few issues on which India has strayed, including its abstentions on United Nations resolutions condemning the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. An overwhelming majority of nonaligned nations voted for the resolutions.

There has been no formal announcement of the venue of the nonaligned summit, which was originally scheduled to be in Baghdad in September, and Indian officials vigorously deny having courted the movement to hold it in New Delhi. Instead, they say India is prepared to host the summit if that is the consensus of the movement.

In Favor of India

On Aug. 9, President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, faced with opposition by some nonaligned nations who feared Iranian bombing attacks during the summit, offered in a personal message to Mrs. Gandhi to stand down in favor of India, provided that the movement's foreign ministers met in Baghdad next month in Iraq, as the size of the eighth summit in 1985.

Cuba, host of the last summit and current leader of the movement, insisted that the foreign ministers meet in Havana. Hence the stalemate that has delayed formal announcement of New Delhi

as host capital. Indian officials say, however, that since Cuba, Iraq, Iran, Yugoslavia and other nonaligned members have publicly favored New Delhi, they assume the meeting will be in the Indian capital.

Throughout the stalemate, India has been careful not to antagonize either Iraq or Iran, who are major oil suppliers. India also has been an active member of the non-aligned movement's Gulf war coalition group and has maintained good relations with both countries.

India, which with Yugoslavia and Egypt was one of the principal founders of the nonaligned movement 21 years ago, has attempted to increase its stature in the organization in the past several years.

Influence Declined

Its influence had slipped as a result of the Chinese-Indian war and two wars on the subcontinent in 1965 and 1971, but it was in the past two years that it found itself directly at odds with a majority of

the movement by abstaining on three UN resolutions calling for Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan and casting similar abstentions on resolutions calling for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Cambodia.

Indian officials said those abstentions were irrelevant to India's leadership role among the non-aligned nations and denied that its stature in the movement had been diminished by them or by its persistent close ties to the Soviet Union.

The implications of India's ascendancy to the leadership of the nonaligned upon U.S.-Indian relations seem even broader, and U.S. diplomats in New Delhi are following the summit developments closely.

As host, India would be responsible for preparing the working draft resolutions on issues with which the Reagan administration is vitally concerned, including the situations in the Middle East,

South Africa, Central America, Afghanistan, South Africa and the Indian Ocean.

The United States and India have deeply ingrained differences over all of those issues, and although they arose during Mrs. Gandhi's talks with Mr. Reagan, they were mainly swept aside in the atmosphere of thawing relations between the two countries.

Of particular importance to the United States is the Middle East issue, since it is likely that renewed U.S. effort on the Camp David peace process will coincide with the start of the nonaligned summit.

Indian officials stressed, however, that the agenda and the Gandhi-Reagan meeting should be viewed as having little correlation. "What was clear from that visit was that while there was a change of tone, there was an insistence by both sides that there was no change on substantive issues of difference. There was a change of tone, but no change of policy," an Indian official said.

Ministers' Meeting

Reuters reported from Niamey, Niger, that some Asian nonaligned nations are questioning the legality of Iraq's calling a ministers' meeting in Baghdad.

Iraq proposed that the foreign ministers should meet in Baghdad Sept. 2 and 3 after it had offered to withdraw as host of the summit on Sept. 10. Iran had campaigned to have the summit postponed or the venue shifted to another capital.

Iraq and Iran have been at war for 23 months, and their delegations to the annual foreign ministers' conference of the Islamic Conference Association in Niger have swapped insults and mutual accusations of responsibility for the war.

## U.S. Sees Progress in Talks on Stopping War in Namibia

By Bernard D. Nossiter  
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — U.S. officials have indicated that some progress has been made, after another round of talks in Angola, toward halting the war between South Africa and guerrilla forces seeking the independence of South-West Africa (Namibia).

The officials declined to provide details to support their optimism Wednesday, but one said the talks had dealt with a proposed withdrawal of South African troops from Angola and a pullback deeper into Angola by Cuban and Namibian guerrilla forces.

In the latest exchange, a State Department official said, the United States was represented by Frank G. Wisner, deputy assistant secretary of state for African affairs. For five days, he conferred

with President Eduardo dos Santos, Foreign Minister Paolo Jorge and other Angolan leaders.

The negotiations are regarded as the key to carrying out a UN plan to free Namibia from South African control and allow it to become independent. The United States has been talking with Angola since last fall.

The guerrillas of the South-West Africa Peoples Organization, and the seven African nations directly promoting their cause, insist that there can be no link between Namibia's freedom and the presence of Cuban troops in Angola.

Initial Phase

But UN officials recognize that the independence plan must begin with a cease-fire and that South Africa is unlikely to accept one without the Cuban armed presence being neutralized. It is this objec-

tive that the United States is pursuing. The U.S. officials will meet again with the Angolans at a still undetermined date.

In an initial phase, it is expected that South African troops, some of whom reportedly patrol as deep as 150 miles (240 kilometers) into Angola, would retire across the border to Namibia. The Cubans and the guerrilla forces would pull back inside Angola, clearing the way for an eventual Cuban withdrawal.

The slow pace of the talks has worried some Africans and UN officials who fear a loss of diplomatic momentum. There had been hopes for a cease-fire beginning Aug. 15.

A parallel set of talks has been taking place in New York between five Western nations — the United States, Canada, West Germany,

France and Britain — and the seven African countries backing the guerrillas' cause — Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Nigeria, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

These talks are concerned with the UN plan, which provides for peacekeeping battalions on both sides of the Namibian border and elections for an assembly to write a constitution. African diplomats say the talks have been stalled over South Africa's refusal to propose a system for electing the assembly's delegates.

UN Secretary-General Javier

Perez de Cuellar said Wednesday that there had been "some positive developments" recently. In a statement issued for Namibia Day, he urged "maintaining the momentum" toward a settlement so that elections could take place early next year.

Attacks on Civilians Alleged

South Africa's monthlong military incursion into southern Angola is moving against Angolan military and civilian targets despite Pretoria's claim that its troops are only seeking out Namibian guerrilla

bases. The Associated Press said, citing a report from Angola that reached Lisbon on Thursday.

The dispatch from the Angolan national news agency said a local militia member from Cunene province also charged that the South Africans were poisoning water and raping Angolan women.

The report quoted the militiaman as saying the South Africans "poisoned the cattle's water troughs and gave poisonous injections to Angolans, especially any one they thought belonged to the Angolan armed forces."

## To Taiwanese, Reunification Issue Is a Matter of Maintaining Lifestyle

By Steve Lohr  
New York Times Service

TAIPEI — To the people of Taiwan, their government's unceasing call for "recovery of the mainland" is a hollow exhortation.

The political arithmetic of Taiwan is as follows: At least 90 percent of the population of this island in the East China Sea are native Taiwanese, but nearly all of the key government posts are held by former mainlanders who fled to Taiwan in the late 1940s, when the Communists came to power.

The Nationalists, led by Chiang Kai-shek, took Taiwan by force. Chiang Kai-shek, whose likeness in pictures, paintings and statues is

seen everywhere in Taiwan, is a hero by fiat.

Still, most Taiwanese seem as distrustful as their government does of Peking's promise in its arms agreement last week with Washington to strive for a "peaceful solution to the Taiwan question." China considers Taiwan its province. In overtures to Taiwan, China has promised the islanders that in a reunited nation their economic system and pattern of living need not change.

A Way of Life

When people here are asked about the possibility of linking up with the mainland, the reply that comes back again and again is, "Only if we can keep our way of life." The diplomatic and political machinations along the China-United States-Taiwan triangle are of little interest to them. The central concern is maintaining a way of life that most of them doubt could be accommodated within a Communist ideology.

That concern is understandable to anyone who has ever walked the streets of Taipei. It is a scene of individualistic capitalism running full throttle.

People in most big cities brag about how bad their traffic is. By that standard, the more than 2 million residents of Taipei have a lot to brag about. Cars crowd the streets, and hordes of small motorcycles dart and weave around cars, trucks and pedestrians. There are 4.5 million motorcycles in the country. The small motorcycle is the family sedan of Taiwan.

Taipei's traffic is a mirror of the nation, according to one theorist. Taiwan has posted one of the world's fastest growth rates over the past two decades. Per capita income of nearly \$2,400 gives it the highest standard of living of any nation in Asia except Japan.

In its rapid development, Taiwan seems to be a country that has not paused to catch its breath or adjust perceptions to the changes of circumstance. It is a na-

tive with one foot in the agrarian society it was a few decades back and one foot in the industrialized camp, which it is rapidly joining.

Taiwan's traffic seems to fit that mold. Just 20 years ago, people rode on bicycles.

Another example of the growth is Taiwan's unusually high savings rate, with people squirreling away about 30 percent of their income. "People here save so much because they can still remember when they were poor," said Sun Chen, vice chairman of the Council for Economic Planning and Development.

The streets of Taipei are packed with thousands of small shops and pushcart operations. Shops selling electronics goods are close by "Soke Alley," where people can drink a pot of Chinese wine, snake venom and blood from its heart, which is ripped out of the wriggling reptile while you watch.

Haven of Capitalism

Taiwan is a haven of entrepreneurial capitalism — although some say industry is state-owned. Though political expression is controlled, most economic activity is out. Four-fifths of Taiwan's commercial enterprises are run by their founders. The nation has the feel of reckless energy about it that comes when people have a direct stake in something they have built.

Taiwan also has the excesses of unrestrained commercialism. Air pollution here is so bad that, especially at this time of year when the weather is tropical, it is for sale everywhere. Policemen, it is said, can be bought.

Yet in the balance, people prefer the life on the island side of the Strait of Formosa and do not think it would count under any reunification formula. "A Communist country can bend only so far before it is no longer Communist," a Taiwanese lawyer said.

Gesturing toward the street, he added: "I just don't think it could ever go this far. Our way of life would be changed."

## CIA Sees Limited Progress By China on Military Goals

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — China's military modernization program is making "limited progress" but still has far to go before Peking attains an up-to-date fighting machine, according to CIA analysts.

Their report was part of a compendium of papers released Wednesday by the congressional Joint Economic Committee, assessing China's campaign of "Four Modernizations" to its upgrade industry, agriculture, military forces, and science and technology.

The CIA analysts, Sydney H. James and G. Lawrence Lam-borne, wrote that "although China's defense modernization is still in an early stage and undoubtedly faces severe tests, the program is making limited progress."

Need for Stability

But they said the program will be successful "only if the nation enjoys prolonged political stability, retains access to foreign capital and technology, avoids costly foreign military campaigns and moves forward in higher priority efforts to modernize agriculture, industry and science and technology."

The analysts noted that "China evidently views the Soviet Union as a long-term rather than as an immediate danger, and defense modernization probably will con-

tinue to hold the lowest priority among the Four Modernizations."

While Chinese armed forces should achieve "limited gains" by 1985, the analysts said, weaknesses in China's electronics industry will prevent the wide-scale introduction of new radars, sonars and other electronic equipment. Tactical mobility and logistical support will continue to be hampered by shortages of vehicles and by limited capacity for repair and maintenance.

"And although new ground force equipment such as air defense and anti-tank missiles will appear in limited numbers, their production will fall far short" of the Chinese Army's needs, they said.

Jet Burns Up in Japan; All 138 Aboard Saved

The Associated Press

TOKYO — A Nansai Airlines Boeing 737 was almost totally destroyed by fire after skidding off the end of a runway on a southern Japanese island Thursday, but a quick evacuation prevented any serious injuries among the 133 passengers and five crew.

The domestic airliner skidded about 100 yards off the end of the runway at Ishigaki, a small island southwest of Okinawa.

## INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE

**We have what you need**

**Industrial Revenue Bonds, U.S. Govt. Financing Available**

**Sealed Bid Sales**

**September 29, 1982**

**PORTSMOUTH, VIRGINIA**  
11,000 sq. ft. light industrial plant constructed in 1960 on 10-plus acres of prime industrial property located just blocks away from one of the world's largest natural harbors. Also, 1 1/2 adjacent acres, undeveloped. Bid to either or separately.

**AIKEN, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
48,365 sq. ft. heavy industrial manufacturing plant located on 3-plus acres of prime industrial property in midwestern South Carolina. More acreage available at this site in the heart of America's thoroughbred horse country, where such desirable times as a full acre are being located.

**CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY**  
124,000 sq. ft. air conditioned, two-story, light manufacturing facility on 4-plus acres only 1/2 mile from Philadelphia. Suitable for all industrial uses and/or office building with commercial potential.

**CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA**  
204,262 sq. ft. industrial complex on 15-plus acres of 1-2 zoned property within Charlotte, the largest city in the Carolinas. This former textile mill is equipped with a city-approved chemical waste disposal system.

**BARCELONETA, PUERTO RICO**  
8-plus acres of industrial-zoned land near the Atlantic Ocean on the island of Puerto Rico, containing 24,000 sq. ft. manufacturing plant, adjoining 24,000 sq. ft. manufacturing bldg., one-story office bldg., 8,000 sq. ft. warehouse, and one-story apartment bldg.

For brochures and/or bid packages, call or write:

**M. GOLDSMITH INTERNATIONAL CO., INC.**  
501 Westwood Office Park, Fredericksburg, Va. 22401  
(703) 371-7300  
SPECIALISTS IN COLLATERAL CONTROL & REALIZATION

**Forbes Wagon Creek Ranch**

**Your legacy:**  
A 40-acre ranch and a way of life

As big as all outdoors, Forbes Magazine is now offering substantial land for skiers, hunters, naturalists and lovers of America's magnificent Old West.

For the pleasure of you and your family today, these ranch estates range in size from 40 to 74 acres. They are adjacent to the Forbes Trinchera Ranch in southern Colorado, and will be an important legacy in the future of your loved ones.

Prices start at \$25,000, with down payment as low as 1% and monthly payments of \$250, including interest at 9%. For details and color brochure write or phone:

P. McCaskin/Forbes Europe Inc.  
P.O. Box 86  
London SW 11 3LD, England 01-223-9066

## At last... U.S. addresses and phone numbers without the headaches.

**Get that letter off to someone manufacturing right away—they're scarce here in Texas.**

**Get the Statewide facts you're after—in just seconds!**

Time is money—and speed can spell success in any business. Tracking down U.S. addresses and phone numbers can eat up large chunks of office time.

Save time, money and effort. Now you can find the addresses and phone numbers you need in just seconds with The National Directory of Addresses and Telephone Numbers. Newly revised and updated for 1982, this volume is America's only national phone book—a whole lot more!

**Money-back Guarantee**  
There's only one way to prove to yourself the usefulness of this amazing volume. That's by actually using it in your own office for the questions and problems you face every day.

Use it for a full 2 weeks free. If, anytime during that period, you decide that it's not everything you expected, just return it. You'll owe nothing—or receive full refund or credit if you prepaid.

**The National Directory OF ADDRESSES AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS**  
136 WEST 50TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10020, U.S.A.

☐ YES, rush me The National Directory of Addresses and Telephone Numbers, for \$49.00 plus \$8.00 for airmail postage, and handling (for a total of \$57.00). If I am not fully satisfied, I have the right to return the book within two weeks for a full refund.

☐ I'd like to take advantage of your 25% discount for 3 or more copies. Enclosed is payment for \_\_\_\_\_ copies at \$36 per book plus \$8.00 per copy for airmail postage and handling.

☐ Check or money order enclosed. (U.S. funds only please)

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ COUNTRY \_\_\_\_\_ POSTCODE \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Change my credit card. ☐ American Express ☐ MasterCard ☐ Visa

CARD NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_ EXPIRATION DATE \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_

**LISTINGS INCLUDE:**  
- 60,000 U.S. corporations, categorized both alphabetically and by industry—each with full names, street address, zip code, area code and telephone number.  
- Toll-free numbers  
- Banks  
- Hotels  
- Storage  
- Accounting  
- Law Firms  
- Consultants  
- Ad Agencies  
- Air Lines  
- Car Rental  
- Government Offices  
- And much, much more!

**JUST PUBLISHED**  
NEWLY REVISED AND UPDATED FOR 1982

**SAVE TIME AND MONEY**

**Texas**

**Brand new modern 102,000 sq. ft. one-story building complex on 24 acres.**

**BINSWANGER SOUTHERN**  
1845 Westwood Park, P.O. Box 448-000  
New York, N.Y. Chicago, Ill. Atlanta, Ga. Charlotte, N.C.  
Dallas, Texas Denver, Colo. Houston, Tex. Kansas City, Mo.  
Los Angeles, Calif. Miami, Fla. Orlando, Fla. Phoenix, Ariz.  
Portland, Ore. San Antonio, Tex. San Diego, Calif. St. Louis, Mo.  
Tampa, Fla. Wichita, Kan. **COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL REAL ESTATE COUNSELING • MANAGEMENT • APPRAISALS**

**AMERICAN FARMLAND**

Let AFI's years of experience work for you. We offer

**MANAGED FARM INVESTMENTS**

Overseas investments are only successful with experienced on-site management.

We offer farms as investment in Texas and the fertile Mississippi Delta. American Farmland Investment, Inc. is a Swiss managed, with offices in Houston, Texas and Memphis, Tennessee. Our financial, legal, and tax services will find the right structure for your investment. We provide efficient farm management for you property the same way we manage our own. We market your crops through our in-house commodity broker.

Please call or write for an investment proposal in the U.S. "Sun-belt" and a description of our services.

**American Farmland Investment, Inc.**  
525 North Bell East-330  
Houston, Texas 77060  
Telephone: (713) 820-6207  
Telex: 790823 (AFI) HOU

7, rue des Alpes  
1201 Geneva, Switzerland  
Telephone: (022) 331.62  
Telex: 23.725 (SERV) CH

**FOR SALE CONDOMINIUM IN CAP MARTIN**

10 minutes from Monte Carlo, spacious 2 bedrooms, 2 1/2 baths. Security building overlooking Monte Carlo Bay on water with pool and gardens.

**\$255,000. BOX D 1937.**

International Herald Tribune, 22521 Paris Cedex, France or telephone in U.S.A. (213) 274-9920.

**PROPERTY OVERLOOKING THE BAY OF ST. TROPEZ**

With superb view, an unspoiled hill, 3 km from St. Tropez and 5 km from the sea, a 20,000 sqm. plot with possibility of 30,000 sqm. Extensive gardens and very large swimming pool. 9 Hous consisting of master bedroom 1 double + 2 single rooms, all with direct access to separate terraces. 3 bedrooms, large living room with fireplace and dining area - adjacent outdoor dining space. 4 Bathrooms, convenient room with washing machine, wood storage. 2 Garages for 2 cars, separate entrance to quarters apartment. All built in traditional Provencal style with extensive hand-crafted stone terraces.

For sale furnished or unfurnished. Only serious offers taken into consideration. For additional information write to Box D 1936, International Herald Tribune, 22521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

**ATHENS NEW YORK**  
30 mi. south of Albany  
Sale or Lease  
**108,400 sq. ft.**  
Low Tax Rate  
80,000 sq. ft. Large-Bay  
25,000 sq. ft. Drive-Thru  
Fully Sprinklered  
**EXCELLENT FOR DISTRIBUTION OPERATIONS**  
For information contact  
Pammon Development Corporation  
Bedford, Mass.  
Bill Stearns  
(617) 575-3056/3301



**NYSE Index**

Composite	68.92	67.91	68.01	+0.62
Industrials	78.22	77.05	77.05	+0.75
Transp.	60.95	59.84	59.84	+0.71

NYSE Most Actives				
		Sales	Close	Change
	Citibank	2,918,200	46 1/2	+ 1/4
	Amer. T & T	2,137,400	50 1/2	- 1/4
Cisco	Exxon	1,935,300	25	- 1/4
+ 1/4	Sony Corp	1,888,300	74 1/4	- 1/4
+ 1/4	IBM	1,486,700	69 1/4	+ 1/4
+ 1 3/4	Domestic Ind	1,243,000	15 1/4	+ 3/4

+ 1/4	Gen Elec	1,081,500	73	+ 1/4
+ 1/4	East Kodak	1,047,700	79 1/4	+ 1/4
+ 1/4	Merrill Lyn	1,027,500	33 3/4	+ 1/4
+ 1/4	Martin Marietta	969,800	42 1/4	+ 1
+ 1/4	Schlumberger	944,000	36 3/4	+ 1/4
+ 1/4	PhilcoSci	944,700	32	+ 3/4
+ 1/4	Hughes	907,100	19 1/4	+ 1/4
+ 1/4	Armstrong	913,500	18	+ 1/4
	SearsRob	892,000	35	+ 1/4

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month										52 Wk		YTD		1997		1996		1995		1994		1993		1992		1991		1990		1989		1988		1987		1986		1985		1984		1983		1982		1981		1980		1979		1978		1977		1976		1975		1974		1973		1972		1971		1970		1969		1968		1967		1966		1965		1964		1963		1962		1961		1960		1959		1958		1957		1956		1955		1954		1953		1952		1951		1950		1949		1948		1947		1946		1945		1944		1943		1942		1941		1940		1939		1938		1937		1936		1935		1934		1933		1932		1931		1930		1929		1928		1927		1926		1925		1924		1923		1922		1921		1920		1919		1918		1917		1916		1915		1914		1913		1912		1911		1910		1909		1908		1907		1906		1905		1904		1903		1902		1901		1900		1899		1898		1897		1896		1895		1894		1893		1892		1891		1890		1889		1888		1887		1886		1885		1884		1883		1882		1881		1880		1879		1878		1877		1876		1875		1874		1873		1872		1871		1870		1869		1868		1867		1866		1865		1864		1863		1862		1861		1860		1859		1858		1857		1856		1855		1854		1853		1852		1851		1850		1849		1848		1847		1846		1845		1844		1843		1842		1841		1840		1839		1838		1837		1836		1835		1834		1833		1832		1831		1830		1829		1828		1827		1826		1825		1824		1823		1822		1821		1820		1819		1818		1817		1816		1815		1814		1813		1812		1811		1810		1809		1808		1807		1806		1805		1804		1803		1802		1801		1800		1799		1798		1797		1796		1795		1794		1793		1792		1791		1790		1789		1788		1787		1786		1785		1784		1783		1782		1781		1780		1779		1778		1777		1776		1775		1774		1773		1772		1771		1770		1769		1768		1767		1766		1765		1764		1763		1762		1761		1760		1759		1758		1757		1756		1755		1754		1753		1752		1751		1750		1749		1748		1747		1746		1745		1744		1743		1742		1741		1740		1739		1738		1737		1736		1735		1734		1733		1732		1731		1730		1729		1728		1727		1726		1725		1724		1723		1722		1721		1720		1719		1718		1717		1716		1715		1714		1713		1712		1711		1710		1709		1708		1707		1706		1705		1704		1703		1702		1701		1700		1699		1698		1697		1696		1695		1694		1693		1692		1691		1690		1689		1688		1687																																																																																																																																																					
High	Low	Stock	Chgt	%Ch	P/E	Sls.	1997	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1996	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1995	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1994	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1993	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1992	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1991	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1990	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1989	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1988	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1987	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1986	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1985	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1984	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1983	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1982	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1981	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1980	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1979	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1978	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1977	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1976	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1975	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1974	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1973	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1972	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1971	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1970	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1969	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1968	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1967	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1966	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1965	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1964	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1963	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1962	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1961	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1960	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1959	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1958	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1957	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1956	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1955	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1954	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1953	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1952	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1951	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1950	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1949	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1948	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1947	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1946	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1945	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1944	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1943	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1942	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1941	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1940	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1939	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1938	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1937	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1936	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1935	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1934	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1933	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1932	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1931	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1930	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1929	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1928	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1927	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1926	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1925	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1924	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1923	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1922	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1921	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1920	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1919	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1918	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1917	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1916	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1915	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1914	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1913	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1912	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1911	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1910	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1909	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1908	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1907	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1906	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1905	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1904	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1903	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1902	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1901	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1900	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1899	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1898	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1897	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1896	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1895	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1894	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1893	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1892	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1891	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1890	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1889	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1888	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch	1887	High	Low	Close	P	Chgt	%Ch

[illegible]

Tl North		High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Ratio	High	Low	Close	Change
134	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
135	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
136	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
137	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
138	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
139	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
140	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
141	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
142	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
143	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
144	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
145	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
146	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
147	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
148	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
149	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
150	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
151	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
152	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
153	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
154	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
155	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
156	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
157	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
158	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
159	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
160	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
161	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
162	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
163	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
164	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
165	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
166	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
167	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
168	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
169	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
170	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
171	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
172	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
173	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
174	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
175	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
176	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
177	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
178	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
179	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
180	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
181	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
182	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
183	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
184	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
185	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
186	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
187	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
188	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
189	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
190	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
191	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
192	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
193	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
194	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
195	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
196	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
197	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
198	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
199	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
200	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
201	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
202	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
203	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
204	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
205	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
206	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
207	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
208	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
209	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
210	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
211	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
212	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
213	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
214	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
215	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
216	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
217	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
218	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
219	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
220	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
221	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
222	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
223	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
224	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
225	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
226	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
227	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
228	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
229	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
230	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
231	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
232	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
233	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
234	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
235	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
236	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
237	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
238	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
239	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
240	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
241	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
242	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
243	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
244	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
245	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
246	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
247	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
248	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
249	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
250	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
251	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
252	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
253	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28	149	28	149	28	149
254	Harb	1	67.7	140	28	149	28</					

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52 Wk.	High	Low	Close
274	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
275	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
276	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
277	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
278	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
279	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
280	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
281	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
282	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
283	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
284	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
285	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
286	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
287	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
288	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
289	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
290	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
291	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
292	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
293	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
294	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
295	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
296	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
297	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
298	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
299	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
300	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
301	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
302	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
303	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
304	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
305	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
306	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
307	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
308	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
309	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
310	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
311	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
312	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
313	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
314	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
315	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
316	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
317	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
318	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
319	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
320	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
321	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
322	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
323	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
324	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
325	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
326	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
327	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
328	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
329	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
330	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
331	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
332	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
333	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
334	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
335	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
336	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
337	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
338	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
339	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
340	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
341	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
342	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
343	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
344	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
345	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
346	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
347	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
348	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
349	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
350	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
351	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
352	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
353	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
354	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
355	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
356	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
357	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
358	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
359	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
360	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
361	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
362	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
363	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
364	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
365	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
366	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
367	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
368	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
369	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
370	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
371	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
372	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
373	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
374	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
375	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
376	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
377	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
378	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
379	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
380	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
381	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
382	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
383	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
384	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
385	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
386	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
387	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
388	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
389	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
390	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
391	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
392	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
393	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
394	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
395	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
396	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
397	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
398	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
399	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
400	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
401	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
402	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
403	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
404	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
405	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
406	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
407	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
408	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
409	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
410	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
411	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
412	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	204	204
413	194	184	MBD		2.28	8.1	4.4	224	20	

[illegible]

Aug. 27.

# Se

**B** AT  
know ("Be  
ive the east  
sims and g  
Rapaille.  
role model  
ages and th  
of seductio  
off a sex-bo  
east and th  
Femmet) ha  
tion.  
Rapaille  
a consulting  
Japane con  
his several  
diplomatic  
and the Sor  
in present-ch  
The seduct  
Rockas the  
single prom  
they develop  
didn't work  
Rapaille fi  
countries w  
peal." He ad  
woman by  
Sagawa natu  
Alodes of  
fencing cr  
sions of ad  
memories an  
In Japan,  
on the wom  
man. Buck  
runner. The  
the man driv  
each other u  
objective in  
more about  
and commu  
Outside m  
hills. Rapaille  
and leads to  
an illustratio  
of his sham  
The ad shopp  
was asked to  
its own public  
He describe  
face and tal  
in, being thi  
ch to other  
Lant beaut  
children are  
can man, acc  
to himself. H  
doesn't want  
Lam Amer  
palle tourists.  
pressed hom  
flagen, the G  
of. As for th  
She is the big  
Franchwoman

## Edin

**E** DIN  
than  
above  
seizes  
high at this  
the capital  
sexual Intern  
are program  
The Edinbu  
must compre  
event. It invol  
invokes artist  
in countries  
concerns, cha  
ster and art c  
The festival  
child (the Fra  
will present \$  
300,000 tick  
national Fil  
70 full-len  
performances  
international  
and the Edin  
national sp  
shows the city  
Sept. 11). The  
Barr Street, t  
from 10 a.m.  
Sundays. (P  
The most po  
rent sold ou  
to the Presiden  
to Symphony  
John Breach  
concerts will  
also fan-sell  
ing, centered  
"Storage" by M  
more original  
Opera perform  
the Scottish O  
Orchestra of  
SIS theater sear  
the Riccardo M  
Rozzalis and ch  
own performance  
from \$4 and \$8  
This year's d  
of John Drum  
Japanese Sank  
performances, w  
Gades Ballet fr  
decisions.

Al King's Thea  
se for orche  
Lisbon Road,  
and recitals ar  
South Clerk St  
George Street.  
held in the Ass  
Edin festival  
Aug. 22-27. Se  
tickets \$10.

**To our readers...**

Please let us know about any problems you may have obtaining your copy of the International Herald Tribune. Write with all pertinent information to:

**François Desmaisons - Circulation Director**  
**International Herald Tribune**  
**181, avenue Charles-de-Gaulle,**  
**92200 Neuilly, France.**

**In Asia and Pacific write to:**  
**Alain Lecour, International Herald Tribune**  
**1801 Tai Sang Commercial Building,**  
**24-34 Hennessy Road, Hong Kong.**

مركز العمل



# Seducing the Shopper

by Joan Dupont

**B**ATILLY, France — Château de Mesnil-Glaize, in this town in Normandy, has a romantic watchtower and picture windows and is wired for the latest in stereo sound and video. Bruno Bettelheim ("Love is Not Enough") slept here, as did Arthur Janov ("The Primal Scream") and Ivan Illich ("Deschooling Society").

Rapaille, 42, is a cross between Renaissance man — Leonardo is his role model — and marketing guru, a Jungian with anti-psychiatry leanings and the kid's touch. He has just completed a study on the subject of seduction, backed by cosmetics companies, and is at work on a spin-off, a six-hour film for television. "The film will have an international cast and distribution," he says. The only male consultant to *Elle* (for *Femme*) Magazine in Paris, he masterminded its summer issue on seduction.

Rapaille is no armchair psychiatrist. He heads Rapaille International, a consulting firm with bases in Paris, Geneva and Tokyo. "We take the Jungian concept of cultural archetypes and apply it to market research." His several degrees and professions include a doctorate in psychology, a diploma in marketing and chairs at Michigan State University and the Sorbonne. Author of some 10 books, he is considered a specialist in parent-child relations. "Understanding One's Parents" is a best seller.

The seduction study was launched by L'Oréal in 1979 and Dior and Rochas then climbed aboard. "L'Oréal was trying to manufacture a single product that could work worldwide," Rapaille explains. "First, they developed a body milk, but it just didn't fill the bill. For instance, it didn't work in the United States, where women shower twice a day."

Rapaille found that success on the international market depended on a specifically French seal of approval. "We discovered that in the 12 countries we studied, the Parisienne is considered the ultimate in appeal." He tried L'Oréal to stick to a Parisian image. "The American woman by comparison is too natural, too hygienic, she has no mystery," he says. "Seduction, you see, is a question of creating illusion. It goes against nature. In nature, you don't undress to mate, you dress up."

Modes of dressing up or down differ from one culture to another. Focusing on courtship patterns, Rapaille picked the collective unconscious of adults and children from Japan to Sicily. "We evoked earliest memories and sensual incidents that crop up in daydreams." In Japan, courtship is elaborately coded. "All the attention is focused on the woman's face and neck. She is not supposed to speak or look at a man. Buck teeth or cross eyes are considered cute, breasts and legs don't matter. The idea is that everything be small, cute. In an ideal courtship, the man drives the woman around in his car. They don't have to look each other in the eye, and they can talk. Since sexual harmony is not an objective in marriage, there is less disappointment. Japanese men care more about performing in their jobs; women wield power in their home and community."

Outside marriage, however, there is a fierce eroticism, the kind that kills, Rapaille says. "It goes with alcohol, with solitary contemplation, and leads to violent acts, from castration to hara-ki." As an illustration, he notes that a Western manufacturer ran a test screening of his shampoo commercial for a panel of Japanese men and women. The ad showed a man's hand running through a woman's hair. The panel was asked to imagine what happened next: 29 out of 30 Japanese said the man pulled out a sword and severed the woman's head.

He describes the culture of Anglo-Saxons as dry: "They use a lot of face and talcum powder — nothing must shine because coyness fits. Being this is a sign of wealth: to coyness to be thin, you have to be rich. To other cultures, fat means prosperity."

Latin beauties shine. "To Italy, sexiness in a woman is looking as though she can bear children — she should have big breasts and hips. Children are proof of the man's virility, his wealth." Whereas the American man, according to Rapaille, seems to want to keep his mother figure to himself. He is attracted to women with big breasts but no hips. "He doesn't want the woman to have other children — he is the child."

Like American women, German women are sporty and hygienic, Rapaille insists. "But German eroticism has a dark side. There is suppressed homosexuality and a self-destructive streak. Look at Nina Hagen, the German punk star. She embodies this morbid punk tendency." As for the Englishwoman: "She doesn't exist... for the Englishman. She is the biggest consumer of beauty products — twice as much as the Frenchwoman — because she must do twice as much to get a man's



Clothaire Rapaille.

attention. For the Englishman shares his time, his thoughts and feelings with other men."

The French have a unique position, Rapaille, a Frenchman, predictably says. "Perhaps the Frenchman cares more about eroticism," he continues. The Frenchman does not work as hard as the Japanese, and he makes love in bed more than the American, who still seems to prefer sex in his car — or so the three-year study shows.

"In Godard's 'Breathless,' you see Jean-Paul Belmondo jump out of his car in the middle of traffic to pick up a girl's skirts. That's the Frenchman: He wants to see what's underneath. The French pride themselves on being skirt-chasers, it's a tradition."

Rapaille himself is less easy to pigeonhole. As well as writing the six-hour film, he is preparing a weekly television show on the dynamics of couples. Rapaille International and his passion for polo keep him moving with the jet set. His idea of leisure — giving costume banquets that end up in jazz sessions — can charm or unnerv. Bruno Bettelheim, for one, didn't bat an eye when Rapaille greeted him decked out in frills and gay velvet. These days Rapaille favors embroidered warrior jackets by the Japanese couturier Kansai. This dressed, he strides his domain, accompanied by Lord, his Great Dane.

Rapaille is not shy about discussing his achievements or his modest background. His mother, who does all the cooking, holds court in the chateau kitchen, telling tales of the lean years, when she raised him on her own. "She never let me feel there was anything I couldn't do," he says.

Now that he has a grip on luxury, he is not about to let go. Wherever he may be, a chauffeur awaits him in a Rolls-Royce, equipped with bar, television and telephone. "Can you see me in a Renault?" he asks. Rapaille knows that cars, like chateaus, are proper settings for seduction.

# Advice on Aging From an Old Master

by Philip M. Boffey

**W**ASHINGTON — B.F. Skinner, the 78-year-old patriarch of behavioral psychology, took to the podium at a psychologists' convention here this week and gave a first-person report on how to cope with the failing memory and diminished intellectual powers of old age.

The secret, he said, lies in creating a stimulating environment, devising little memory tricks, working fewer hours and giving the brain plenty of time to rest between serious intellectual exertions.

"Leisure should be relaxing," he cautioned. "Possibly you like complicated puzzles, or chess, or other demanding intellectual games. Give them up. If you want to continue to be intellectually productive, you must risk the contempt of your younger acquaintances and freely admit that you read detective stories."

Skinner's lecture on "Intellectual Self-Management in Old Age" was an offbeat highlight on the opening day of the 90th annual convention of the American Psychological Association. The gaunt, white-haired behaviorist, who has spent most of his professional life at Harvard experimenting with pigeons and rats, offered himself to the psychologists as "a case history."

It was a rare personal glimpse at how a renowned scientist deals with the problems of declining powers — a far more touching statement than the typical scientific paper delivered here, discussing "cognitive development" or "intergenerational affinities" in groups of anonymous subjects.

His speech drew frequent laughter and hearty applause from a standing-room-only audience of the young and middle-aged. Many spectators flocked around the podium afterward to get his autograph on their programs.

Skinner is best known for his controversial theory that human behavior is controlled not by free will but rather by what he calls positive and negative reinforcements meted out by culture and environment. He has sometimes been called "fascistic" for suggesting societies might improve human behavior through reinforcement, much as laboratory animals are conditioned to perform certain tasks.

But when he talked about such reinforcements here they seemed a benign way to ward off the "decay and rot" of old age. Much of what we call aging, he said, is not simply an inexorable biological process, but rather a change in the physical and social environment. As vision, hearing and taste fade, and erogenous tissues grow less sensitive, the elderly become bored, discouraged and depressed. They are no longer receiving powerful reinforcement from the world around them, and fewer things seem worth doing. But that can be changed, he said. Foods can be highly flavored, pornography can be used to extend sexuality into old age, those who can't read can

listen to book recordings, and glasses and hearing aids can help.

But aging scholars, he lamented, face an additional special problem: "It is characteristic of old people not to think clearly, coherently, logically or, in particular, creatively." Skinner acknowledged that he now finds it harder to "think big thoughts" without losing the thread from one part of a chapter to another. The remedy for that, he suggested, is a rigid outline that constrains against "senile nattering and inconsistencies and repetition."

"One of the more distressing experiences of old age is discovering that a point you have just made — so significant, so beautifully expressed — was made by you in something you published a long time ago," Skinner added. But one can promote new thoughts, he said, by moving into a new field or acquiring a new intellectual style.

The real problem in old age is "not so much how to have ideas as how to have them when you can use them," he added. Typically, they pop up in the middle of the night and are forgotten when you need them. So, the minute you get a thought, jot it down or dictate it into a recorder before it escapes.

The same tactic works well if you're one of those who hears the weatherman warn of rain and then 10 minutes later leaves, forgetting the umbrella. Skinner's solution: Hang the umbrella on the doorknob the minute you hear the weather report.

Many an aging scholar stops working and waits for the well-deserved kudos, Skinner said, and others try to hold a restless audience with name-dropping and personal reminiscences.

"I have been guilty of a bit of that name-dropping myself, and I have been wallowing in reminiscence lately in writing my autobiography," he acknowledged. "The trouble is that it takes you backward. You begin to live your life in the wrong direction."

His solution was to tackle broader intellectual issues than he had previously confronted. Later in the week, in fact, Skinner mounted another podium here to discuss on "Why Are We Not Acting to Save the World?"

Many aging scholars lack Skinner's ability to find an audience. Students and colleagues are remote, invitations to speak dry up and the scholar finds himself spending more and more time with people uninterested in his field. That can be mitigated, Skinner said, by organizing small discussions, if only in groups of two. But beware of the flatterers, he cautioned: "If you have been very successful, the most senile stupidities will be received as pearls of wisdom, and your standards will instantly fall."

Skinner's talk was one of many on aging, a subject widely ignored until recent years. Although the first major U.S. book on the psychology of old age was published 60 years ago, as recently as 1975 Robert Butler, in his Ful-



B.F. Skinner.

itzer Prize-winning book on the aged in America, "Why Survive? Being Old in America," reported that virtually all professional groups "give scant attention to the mental health needs of older people."

That neglect is being rectified, judging from this year's convention offerings. There were sessions on the emotional and psychological processes of aging, mental health services for the elderly, religion and the aging, depression in old age, critical life events for older adults and problems of retirement, among others.

Dr. Bernice Neugarten of Northwestern University's School of Education delivered one of the major public addresses of the convention — on "Successful Aging." Neugarten believes America is moving toward an "age-irrelevant society" in which people remain vigorous far longer than before and do things at 70 or 80 that they would not have done 30 years ago.

"We ought to drop the term 'old,'" she said. "I once suggested the terms 'young-old' and 'old-old,' intending to differentiate old people who are vigorous and healthy from old people who are ill."

©1982 The New York Times

# Edinburgh's Many Festivals in One

by Anthony Troon

**E**DINBURGH — Something more than the famous rock-perched castle above spectacular flower gardens seizes the interest of visitors to Edinburgh at this time of year. They find the Scottish capital surrendering peacefully to its 36th annual International Festival, a wide-ranging arts program that runs until Sept. 11.

The Edinburgh Festival is one of the world's most comprehensive arts festivals. The parent event (known locally as the Official Festival) involves artists and companies from more than 20 countries this year — opera, symphony, concerts, chamber music, recitals, dance, theater and art exhibitions.

The festival's rebellious, invigorating stepchild (the Fringe) has outgrown its parent and will present 800 shows at 130 sites, selling 500,000 tickets. Then there's the Edinburgh International Film Festival (to Sept. 4) presenting 70 full-length feature films, including gala performances and premieres; the Edinburgh International Jazz Festival (Saturday to Sept. 2); and the Edinburgh Military Tattoo, an international spectacular of massed pipes and drums, precision drill and pageantry, high above the city on the Castle Rock (through Sept. 11). The Tattoo ticket office, at 1 Cockburn Street, tel: (031) 225.11.88, is open daily from 10 a.m. until 4:30 p.m. and 12:30 p.m. on Sunday. (Prices for the 90-minute show are the equivalent of \$4.50 to \$10.)

The most popular events in the Official Festival sold out weeks in advance. Concerts by the Dresden Staatskapelle and the London Symphony Orchestra, recitals by the guitarist Julian Bream and the soprano Elisabeth Söderström were among the early sellouts; also fast-selling was Peter Ustinov's whimsical farce centered on the unfinished opera "The Marriage" by Mossorgsky (possibly this year's most original offering).

Opera performances by such companies as the Dresden State Opera or the home team, the Scottish Opera, are offered at \$6 to \$40 a ticket. Orchestral concert tickets are about \$7 to \$25 (better seats generally go first). Tickets to the Philadelphia Orchestra performances under Riccardo Muti (Sept. 10 and 11) are scarce. Recitals and chamber concerts, mainly morning performances, are at bargain prices, between \$4 and \$8.

This year's dance program is excitingly unconventional, mirroring the personal interest of John Drummond, the festival director. The Japanese Sankai Juku company will give five performances, while the very modern Antonio Gades Ballet from Spain will stage two productions.

All Official Festival opera is performed at the King's Theater on Leven Street. The main venue for orchestral concerts is Usher Hall on Lothian Road, while chamber music concerts and recitals are held in the Queen's Hall, South Clerk Street, or the Freemason's Hall, George Street. Most dance performances are held in the Assembly Rooms on George Street.

Official festival events can be booked by dialing 225.57.56 during office hours, while agents like Thomas Cook, Wagons Lits or American Express can arrange tickets along

with travel and accommodation. The festival ticket office is at 21 Market Street, Edinburgh EH1 1BW.

For many, the great peripheral jamboree known as the Fringe is now the main event, producing the biggest successes and the most abysmal failures. About 300 new plays will be presented and more than 70 revues (the Oxford and Cambridge efforts traditionally sell out quickly). Average prices are \$1.75 to \$3.50. The Fringe box office is at 170 High Street, Edinburgh EH1 1TG, tel: (031) 226.52.57 or 226.52.59; telephone bookings for Access Visa credit cards, 226.36.45 and 225.49.11.

The five-day jazz festival next week mainly takes place in pubs and hotel lounges. The top star is Teddy Wilson, the legendary American pianist. Much of the music is free but there are 50 sessions (Jazz Band Ball, 9 p.m. to 3:30 a.m., with tickets selling at about \$10), and afternoon tea dances, with tickets available at about \$2.50. Season ticket, about \$30. There will be two weeks of late-night modern jazz, too.

A visitor will be very lucky to find a room in Edinburgh's best-known hotels until after mid-September (most of them will be full of actors and opera singers) but won't have to look too far for space. A centralized and computer-backed accommodation Bureau at 5 Waverley Bridge (tel: 225.88.21 or 226.65.91) can help. It has 10,000 hotel and guest house beds on file and processes 30,000 bookings a month. With in a 2-mile radius of the castle are good, middle-priced hotels like the Northumberland (up to \$42 double for bed and breakfast), the Chateau (up to \$24 double and including a two-hour Scottish cabaret show), the Donmarque (up to \$68 double and featuring sumptuous Victorian decor), or Ellersley House (up to \$78 double, a country house inside the city limits). Double rooms with breakfast can be found for as little as \$24 a day in less-than-magnificent city hotels. Guest house and bed and breakfast accommodations within a 2-mile radius of the city cost about the same and are usually preferable.

There are many fine hotels outside the city, but within easy access of festival events. Greywalls at Gullane (about 20 miles out) has some rooms for September (about \$120 double). This is a superb 1901 building designed as a family home by Sir Edward Lutyens and hemmed in by golf courses. Some rooms may also be available at the famous Gleneagles Hotel (40 miles out), with doubles at about \$130, including breakfast. A special two-day offer of bed, breakfast and dinner costs about \$155 a person, including greens fees for its world-renowned golf courses. About 40 miles in the opposite direction is Dryburgh Abbey Hotel, St. Boswells, with double rooms and breakfast for about \$70 starting in late August.

Outside of festival time, Edinburgh's speciality is history wrapped in one of the world's most memorable cityscapes. History can be taken neat at Edinburgh Castle (old weaponry in stucco-vaunted rooms) and at the Palace of Holyrood (romantic private apartments, portraits, silk hangings and a well-worn air of intrigue). Admission: \$1.75 for each. The city is bursting with museums specializing in local history (Huntly House), or in fields ranging

from archaeology to technology (Royal Scottish Museum).

Among the exhibitions, the biggest draw may possibly be "British Watercolors," a comprehensive display from 1750 to the present, including Constable and Hockney, in the Royal Scottish Academy, Princes Street, to Sept. 11 (admission about \$1.40).

It's also possible to be in Edinburgh now and escape the festival, if that's what you really want. Some of the residents do. If the unusually large range of urban parkland isn't enough for you, there's glorious open country and seascapes within a half-hour by car or bus from midtown. Also within easy reach of Edinburgh are many stately homes and castles of the old noble families, open to the public and set in parkland now at its colorful peak. Golf courses abound in and around the city, with greens fees ranging from about \$3 to \$10 for nonmembers.

©1982 The New York Times

# At the Center, on the Fringe

by Ann Duncan

**L**ONDON — Peter Lichtenfels had never seen a play until he was required to attend one by George Bernard Shaw for a first-year university course. Now, at age 32, this German-born Canadian is running Edinburgh's trend-setting Traverse Theater, thus making him one of the youngest artistic directors of a professional theater in Britain.

"It was like a Sicilian curse," the tall, soft-spoken Lichtenfels says about seeing that first play, "You Never Can Tell," while at Queen's University in Kingston, Ont. "It was then and there that I knew I wanted to do theater. I knew I didn't want to act. I just wanted to direct, and that's all I have been doing since."

This type of single-minded determination has a lot to do with Lichtenfels' success. He also has a strong measure of audacity in his character: After directing only a half-dozen

amateur and summer-stock productions in Ontario, Lichtenfels headed for the closely knit world of British theater in 1973. "I wanted to pit myself against the very best," he explains.

For almost two years, he wrote, telephoned and pestered London directors, asking for a chance. He took unpaid directing jobs in amateur theaters, read plays constantly, went to the theater when he could afford to, was forced to live at times in immigrant hostels and was supported by his wife, Lynette Hunter, then a graduate student and now an English scholar and author of studies of George Orwell and G.K. Chesterton.

"Getting a break in the theater is 99 percent hard work and perspiration and one percent luck," Lichtenfels oow says. "The tough part is not getting ground down in the whole process. But once you get the break, you have to be able to come up with the goods."

The break came in 1975 when he got a bit of work on a play at London's Hampstead Theatre. Afterward he landed a job as a trainee director at the Traverse. Except for two years directing at the Liverpool Playhouse, Lichtenfels has been at the Traverse ever since, and was appointed the theater's artistic director last year.

The Traverse, Britain's first "Fringe" theater and the country's first theater to get around censorship by reconstituting itself as a private club, was established as a byproduct of the Edinburgh Festival, the annual smorgasbord of theater, music, dance and art from around the world.

"The Traverse was originally set up to be a kind of year-round festival," Lichtenfels explains. "Edinburgh is a fairly dour lady and the Scots, with their Presbyterian-Calvinism, are kind of proper all year. But it is during the festival that the country wears a kilt without any knickers underneath. I think the idea of the Traverse was to see if Scotland could survive without any knickers all year round."

Lichtenfels' skills are well suited for the Traverse — both specialize in new plays, the first or second productions of works by little-known or previously unknown playwrights. The Traverse has helped launch the careers of such playwrights as Stephen Pollakoff, Trevor Griffiths, David Hare and Patti Smith, who went on to make more of a name for herself as a punk rock singer.

Up to 500 plays are sent to the Traverse each year in hopes of being among the seven, eight or nine that will be produced. Even with that mountain of fresh material, most of the new plays put on by the Traverse are commissioned, Lichtenfels says. Main criteria in choosing a new play are whether the author has "a clear, unique voice and a way of writing that commands attention."

But in the final analysis, the choice is highly personal, he continues. "I look for a voice that speaks to me. Another artistic director may find that the voice doesn't say anything to him."

For this year's festival, Lichtenfels chose to direct "The Boys in the Backroom," which he describes as a "bizarre and farfetched look at conspiracies since World War II." The play — the first by Andrew Dallmeyer, a Scottish playwright, to be produced — has drawn extreme reaction from audiences and critics.



Peter Lichtenfels.

"Some hate it and some love it, but the production has generally been praised," Lichtenfels says.

Much of the excitement of live theater comes from seeing the unexpected, he continues. "So when it comes to productions in my theater, what I like is people gambling. I would rather have a production fail brilliantly but at least have gambled. I don't want a safe production."

Lichtenfels says he feels equally committed to keeping the theater open to a broad cross-section of influences, and he has departed from the practice of the Traverse's five previous artistic directors by stepping up the number of foreign companies the theater is bringing to Edinburgh. "The theater needs all the help it can get, from brilliant young actors to writers and directors," he explains. "You mustn't exclude anyone."

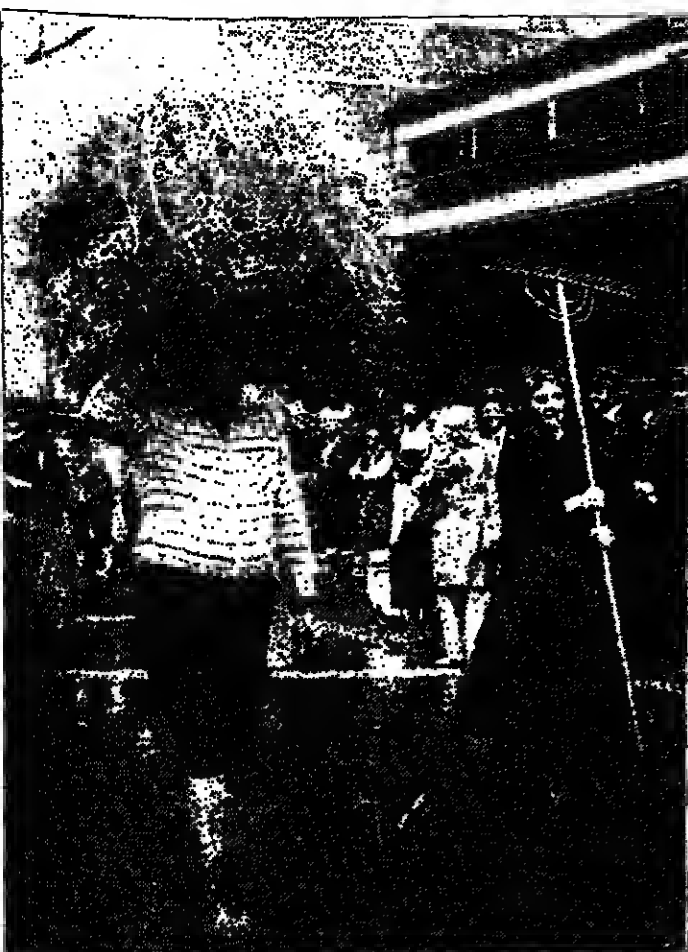
As a result, two of the five shows sponsored by the Traverse during the festival are from overseas. New York City's Mabou Mines are making their European debut with a mixed-media show called "A Prelude to Death in Venice," while Johannesburg's Market Theater is putting on a high-energy show called "Woza Albert!" about Jesus appearing in South Africa. Both shows will run until Sept. 5.

In terms of his directing style, Lichtenfels says he gives his actors the minimum number of instructions. Instead he tries to find indirect ways of helping actors think through their parts. "My strength is in giving actors room to explore it," he explains.

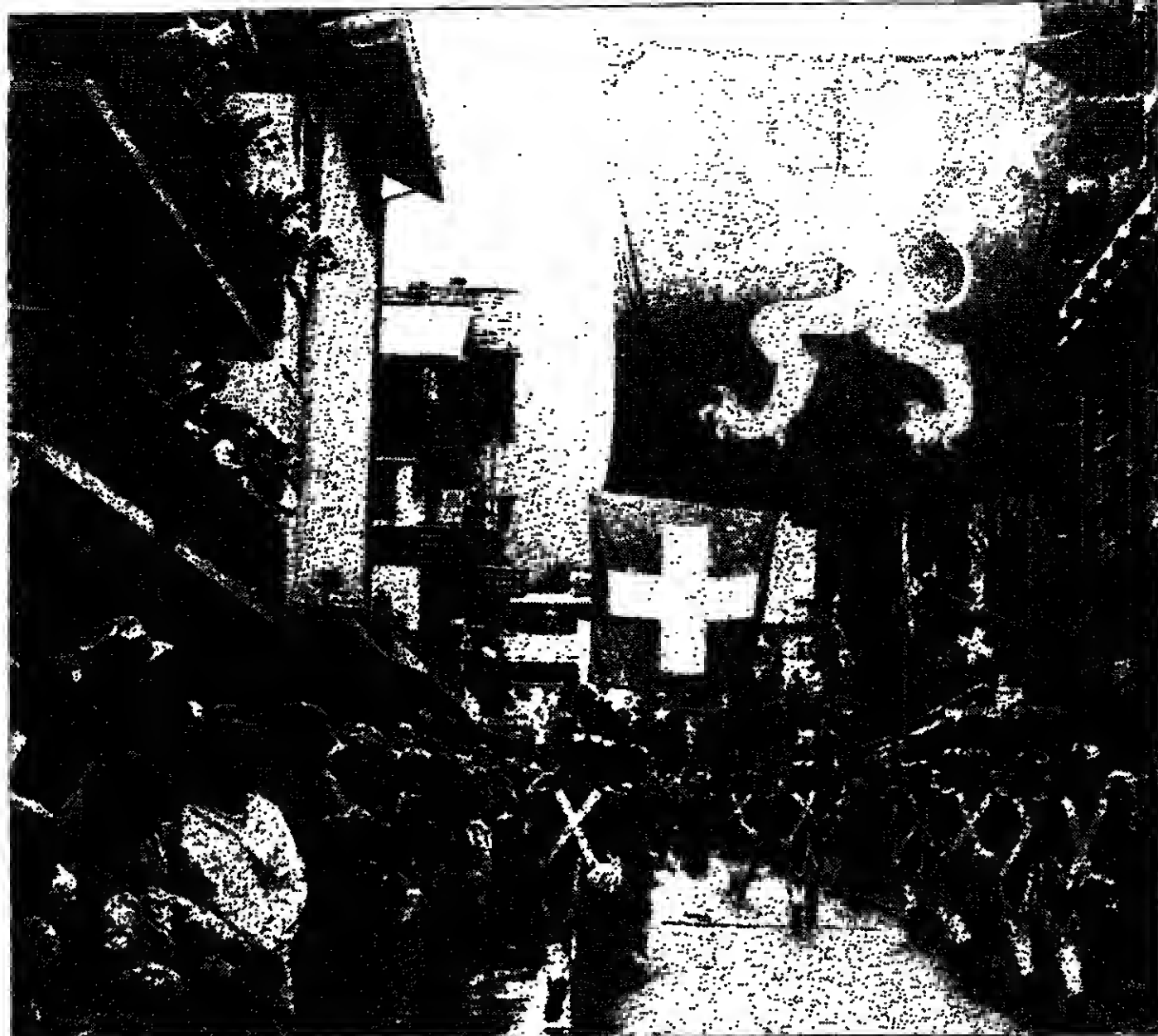
With about 18 months left on his contract with the Traverse, he is uncertain about his next step. Ideally, he says, he would like to direct in West Germany, France and Canada. "But I don't see myself in nationalistic terms," he explains. "I just see myself as doing theater."



## TRAVEL



Paying homage to the harvest gods.



Marchers under the lion of Zermatt's flag and the Swiss cross.



No one is too young to participate...



Melted cheese, sausage and drinks.



Some diehards try to wait out the rain.

## The Swiss Give a Party

**Z**ERMATT, Switzerland — Each year, like many Swiss resorts, Zermatt stages a folklore festival. The purpose is to honor the town's heritage, to attract a few more tourists, to give the residents a chance to show off traditional costumes. The unofficial purpose is to have a good time.

To the parade come people from many communities near this town in the valley under the Matterhorn; costumed visitors this year included contingents from Saas Fee, Brig, Täsch and Leukerbad.

Thousands watched the parade of musicians, militiamen and mountaineers, farmers and firemen.

The Valais' alpenhorn corps — a handful of men toting the huge curved horns that can sound from valley to valley — won a big round of applause. So did the Zermatt mountain guides, some of them outfitted in the primitive garb worn when Edward Whymper conquered the Matterhorn in 1865 and established one of Zermatt's enduring industries.

When the parade finished, everybody gathered in a field and, entertained by bands and dancers, spent the rest of the afternoon eating and drinking.

And then it rained. The bands played on and some people lingered at the food tents but, for most, the party was over until next year.



... And few, it seems, are too old.

## The Big Apple Is Baking

by Doyle McManus

**N**EW YORK — The sand is a dull and dirty brown, trampled over by uncounted feet. The sea is a dark and murky green. The air is hot and sticky, heavy with the smells of spilled beer and frying grease over a vague flavor of salt. The old wooden boardwalk is splintered and cracked. The view is mostly of tenements and steel scrap and vacant lots.

"It's not the best beach in the world," admits Richard Vasquez, turning his face into a feeble puff of warm sea air while keeping one eye on his 6-year-old son.

Yet people keep coming to Coney Island. New York City's aging amusement park and swimming spot is ugly, dirty, noisy and sometimes dangerous, but New Yorkers come by the tens of thousands, enduring a heat or more in the subway for an afternoon in the dubious air. It is all part, they tell you, of every New Yorker's midsummer obsession: trying to beat the heat.

"You come out for the breeze," explains Vasquez, a 30-year-old city parks maintenance man. "In the heat, you can't even think. Out here you can catch the breeze. You can store up the cool feeling and take it home with you."

In August, New York suffers from a special brand of heat, a stuffy, wilting steam bath that turns this purposeful city into a listless collection of streets and buildings.

Even the best professional criminals leave town; discriminating thieves looted the horse-racing resort of Saratoga Springs three days in a row this summer, making off with more than \$60,000 worth of jewels.

But most New Yorkers, being neither rich nor powerful, stay put. Some try to beat the heat by moving their living rooms onto the sidewalks, turning neighborhood streets into a rich tapestry of life normally lived indoors: Families eating lunch at card tables, elderly ladies reading the newspaper through magnifying glasses, old men telling tales, teen-agers flirting. The city's parks host dozens of outdoor weddings, chic wine-and-pate picnics, children's birthday parties and joggers' conventions, each subculture with its own well-defined turf.

Tempers shorten. On a hot and crowded city bus, a heavy-set lady courteously offered her seat to a frail-looking older woman. The object of her kindness bristled and snapped. "You look like you might fall down yourself."

Buses, of course, are to be avoided. Only half of them have functioning air conditioners, the Transit Authority says, and many of the broken ones cannot be fixed in the summer because the repairmen's union contract guarantees them vacations in July and August.

The subway system is even worse, a sweaty inferno where only one in three cars is theoretically air conditioned. The more daring riders perch on the couplings between the cars for a

gulp or two of air, even though some have fallen to their deaths on the tracks below.

As a result of all this, the rich and powerful simply abandon the city for the month, as the French desert Paris; the exodus turns many apartment buildings on Fifth and Park Avenues into empty hulks. The moderately rich and powerful stay behind and work, but flee their offices at noon every Friday for the Hamptons, the chic weekend villages on the remote beaches of Long Island, where bouses rent for as much as \$4,000 a week.

In August, New York suffers from a special brand of heat, a stuffy, wilting steam bath that turns this purposeful city into a listless collection of streets and buildings.

Even the best professional criminals leave town; discriminating thieves looted the horse-racing resort of Saratoga Springs three days in a row this summer, making off with more than \$60,000 worth of jewels.

But most New Yorkers, being neither rich nor powerful, stay put. Some try to beat the heat by moving their living rooms onto the sidewalks, turning neighborhood streets into a rich tapestry of life normally lived indoors: Families eating lunch at card tables, elderly ladies reading the newspaper through magnifying glasses, old men telling tales, teen-agers flirting. The city's parks host dozens of outdoor weddings, chic wine-and-pate picnics, children's birthday parties and joggers' conventions, each subculture with its own well-defined turf.

The parks draw sunbathers too, some with impressive sets of equipment ranging from lawn chairs to shiny tanning wings that reflect the sun's rays onto pallid necks.

But Manhattan's favorite sunbathing spot is neither park nor seashore. It is 200 feet in the air and only steps from home: the roof, otherwise known as "lar beach." In a really immobilizing beat wave, the vista from a tall building on the chic Upper West Side is a surrealistic Coney Island in the sky: thousands of people, armchairs, beach umbrellas, even artificial grass, encamped on the jumbled rooftops of small apartment buildings.

"It's wonderful," says Roger Back, a 33-year-old hairdresser. "I take my blanket, my tape machine and my book, and I spread out for the afternoon. It's easier than going to the beach; there's a nice breeze from the back of the building. And it's nice and private."

Since Back's retreat is in full view of both the Empire State Building and the World Trade Center, his privacy is probably mostly psychological — but that's what counts, he says.

Other tar-beach devotees hold rooftop barbecues, cocktail parties and, in at least one case, champagne-and-strawberry brunches. Although that bostess says she is giving up the idea: "The neighbors kept coming up and giving us hungry looks."

Manhattan's streets have long been homes to the eccentric and, more recently, to deinstitutionalized mental patients. In the hot summer months, many of those unfortunates spend their days outside, and more than a few sing or babble. One large mustachioed man roars at passersby: "Do you like me?"

The merely neurotic have their own problem: Almost every psychiatrist in the city takes August off. Many patients have established informal networks of fellow sufferers to talk out their problems until the doctor returns, and one of the city's adult education centers has offered a course on "What to Do Until Your Shrink Comes Back."

The neurotic, like everyone else, are simply waiting for Labor Day, Sept. 6.

©1982 The Los Angeles Times

From July 5th through August 27th, Monday through Friday, the International Herald Tribune will present the news in English at 10 a.m. on radio station RMC.

Ecoutez la radio qui vous écoute



## Bargain Time for Cruise Lines

by John Brannon Albright

**N**EW YORK — As the cruise-ship industry feels the effects of a weakened economy, growing numbers of companies are offering such inducements as free air fare, cash incentives, fare reductions, free third-person passage, half-price sales, free hotel stays and standby fares. All these benefits are available in the United States and some in other countries as well.

The most widespread response to the drop in cruise business has been to broaden supplemental air programs in the United States by offering free round-trip air transportation from hometown to port of embarkation.

Norwegian Caribbean Lines provides free air fare to Miami from more than 100 U.S. cities to the first two passengers on most seven-night cruises through Jan. 16, 1983, on the Norway, Skyward, Southward and Starward.

Stimmar is giving all passengers, even third and fourth passengers sharing a cabin, free round-trip air fare from 130 U.S. cities to all cruises on the Fairsea and the Fairwind.

Such other lines as Bahama Cruise Line, Costa, Cunard, Home Lines, Paquet Cruises and Royal Caribbean Cruise Line also offer free-air plans. But the trend may be changing. At least one line, Holland America Cruises, is about to abandon free flights in favor of a zone system whereby passengers pay varying rates, depending on flight distance.

Some other new policies: Cash incentives — Royal Viking Line is offering passengers certificates worth \$750 and

\$1,500 off the price of a cruise next year if they book certain cruises this year. To qualify, passengers must sail on the Royal Viking Star's Africa-Rio cruise departing from New York on Sept. 24 or on trips from San Francisco to Esenada on Dec. 2 or Dec. 6. An Orient cruise aboard the Royal Viking Sea leaving San Francisco on Sept. 17 also qualifies.

Princess Cruises will give a \$1,000 credit toward a future voyage to passengers who, by Oct. 30 of this year, book next year's 70-night South Pacific-Orient cruise aboard the Pacific Princess. The ship departs from Los Angeles on March 26. Passengers booking segments of at least 24 nights receive a \$500 credit.

Fare Reductions — From Oct. 11 to Dec. 7, Norwegian American Cruises is cutting \$1,000 from the price of its 17-night trans-Pacific Canal cruises aboard the Sagaford out of Fort Lauderdale, Fla. \$650 from the ship's 11-night trans-Pacific cruises and \$250 from her 6-night Mexico sailings. The reductions are in addition to free round-trip air fare. Passengers not using the air fare may deduct an additional \$300, bringing the minimum fare for one person in double occupancy on a 17-night voyage down to \$1,880.

Commodore Cruise Line has reduced fares by up to \$960 on seven-night Caribbean cruises aboard the Boheme out of Miami through Oct. 30 and has priced all outside cabins at \$640 a person in double occupancy. Inside cabins are now \$590 a person.

Home Lines is cutting \$200 from the fares of seven-night cruises on the Oceanic from New York to Bermuda between now and Nov. 13,

making the lowest fare for one person in double occupancy \$725.

In the Mediterranean, Paquet has trimmed between \$200 and \$485 off fares for the 14-night Music Festival at Sea cruise on the Mermoz sailing from Calais, France, on Sept. 1; rates are now \$3,145 to \$7,605 a person. Reductions of between \$125 and \$245 are offered on the Mermoz 15-night Red Sea voyage from Toulon, France, on Sept. 15, and Paquet says a couple can save more than \$1,000 on the Mermoz 46-night cruise to Egypt, India and Sri Lanka leaving Toulon on Oct. 18.

In the Far Pacific, Pearl Cruises of Scandinavia has announced reductions in 1983 for some inside cabins on 14-night cruises out of Hong Kong and Kobe on the Pearl of Scandinavia. The new fare of \$3,580 a person represents a saving of \$164. The company has also announced that passengers who make a 25 percent deposit by Oct. 1 of this year on cruises scheduled next year will be guaranteed the current rate on cabins not already reduced. Should the fare later be reduced, the passenger will be given a refund, the company says.

Third Person Free — Third persons in a cabin aboard the Pacific Princess sail free on the South Pacific-Orient cruise but do not qualify for the credit on future cruises offered to full-fare passengers. Third persons also sail free on 1983 trans-Pacific Canal, Mexico, 12-night Alaska-Canada and Circle Pacific cruises aboard the Pacific Princess and the Island Princess.

©1982 The New York Times

If you desire additional information on any travel destinations or services described in today's Travel Section, send a self-addressed, business size envelope to:  
Director, Travel Information  
International Herald Tribune  
181 Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle  
92521 Neuilly Cedex  
France

We will endeavor to see that further information is mailed back to you, free of charge.

IMPORTANT NOTICE  
TO TRAVEL SECTION  
READERS



## TRAVEL

## Getting About Like a Maharajah

by Gregory Jensen

NEW DELHI — With the boom in nostalgia for old-fashioned elegance and the golden days of travel, India is putting a maharajah's palace on wheels. That's actually the train's name — the "Palace on Wheels." It comprises 12 sleeping cars that were once the private coaches of now-deposed maharajahs.

After several test runs, the train begins full operation in October. "People told me it is a madman's dream," says M. S. Gujral, chairman of the India State Railways board. "But it is a train you cannot find anywhere else in the world."

That you can't: What other train halts to let you ride an elephant? What other train greets passengers at each stop with floral garlands and — at one station on a recent seven-day trip — an Indian orchestra mounted on camels? What other train has two attendants costumed in turbans and curl-tied sandals for each car?

The Palace on Wheels, a new kind of package tour, is a throwback to the good old days of travel. But nostalgia has a price: This train is not the latest word in luxury or comfort; its relatively narrow gauge and the age of its cars

mean it humps and pitches more than some people would like.

Even so, its trips are the easiest possible way to see India, a land so new to mass tourism that travel can be a trial.

Passengers sleep in an 84-year-old car built for the Maharajah of Bikaner, or in the verandah Bhavnagar State saloon, site of several royal weddings, or in other cars with equally regal pastures.

Gujral collected these "terribly dilapidated and rundown" coaches all over India, restored and adapted them, then assigned old-fashioned steam locomotives to pull them on a great circle through the mountains, deserts and plains of the state of Rajasthan. The train mostly moves at night, leaving days for sightseeing, with each trip including the Taj Mahal.

The Palace on Wheels makes 26 trips during the season beginning Oct. 1, half 7-night journeys, covering 1,500 miles, and half 3-night journeys. The price, the equivalent of about \$900 for the 7-night journey or about \$375 for the 3-night trip, covers everything except car-board drinks and extras.

Included are Indian meals "ashore" or Western-style food in the dining car, bus tours during days packed with sightseeing, even a camel ride on the Great Thar desert's powder sand dunes.

As days pass travelers become aware that quarters are cramped and lavitiveness is lacking. Travelers cannot pass from one car to another, so each teak-paneled coach becomes a self-contained world. The train stops so passengers can sprint along the road to the diner or bar-observation car, and stops again so they can dash back, led by lantern-bearing attendants.

It's a curious feeling to step out of the Maharajah of Jodhpur's former private railway car to tour Jodhpur's immense, fort and then the current Jodhpur family home, a gigantic Art Deco hotel-palace.

Gujral feels that restoring the maharajahs' private coaches for the train made them "unrealistic" — not entirely authentic. "All these saloons were built for just one person," he says. Now, besides eight berths, each has a sitting room, two toilets, a kitchenette and attendants' bunks. "Always we have retained the fixtures and the ceilings," Gujral explains. "But some we have had to make more ornate, with more mirrors and carvings."

Gujral wants two more tourist trains, putting all-inclusive package trips like those of the Palace on Wheels into other parts of the country. He hopes to have them on the rails by the fall of 1983.

©1982 United Press International

## International Datebook

## AUSTRIA

**SALZBURG**, Festival (tel: 42541).  
CONCERTS — Aug. 28: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Herbert von Karajan conductor (Stravinsky, Strauss).  
Aug. 29: Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Leonard Bernstein conductor, piano (Brahms, Mozart).  
OPEA — Aug. 28: "The Magic Flute" (Mozart), James Levine conductor.  
Aug. 29: "Ariadne auf Naxos" Wolfgang Sawallisch conductor.  
Aug. 30: "Falstaff" (Verdi), Herbert von Karajan conductor.  
THEATER — Aug. 29: "Jedermann" (Hofmannsthal).  
Aug. 29: "Torquato Tasso" (Goethe).  
VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11).  
Grosser Saal — Aug. 28: Philadelphia Orchestra, Riccardo Muti conductor (Tchaikovsky, Prokofiev).  
Aug. 29: "The Magic Flute" (Mozart), James Levine conductor.  
Aug. 30: "Falstaff" (Verdi), Herbert von Karajan conductor.

## BELGIUM

**BRUSSELS**, Palais des Beaux Arts (tel: 512.50.45).  
CONCERTS — Aug. 28 and 29: Belgium National Opera Symphony Orchestra, John Pritchard conductor, Isobel Buchanan soprano.  
Sept. 1 and 2: Philadelphia Orchestra, Riccardo Muti conductor.

## DENMARK

**COPENHAGEN**, City Museum (tel:

21.07.72) — To Aug. 31: Pol Brinkhard exhibition.

English National Opera — Aug. 28: "Tosca" (Puccini).  
Sept. 2 and 4: "Carmen" (Bizet).  
Sept. 3 and 8: "The Barber of Seville" (Mozart).  
Museum of Modern Art — Aug. 28: "The Van der Velde" (Van der Velde).  
National Maritime Museum, Queen's House (tel: 838.11.67) — To Dec. 5: "The Van der Velde" (Van der Velde).  
National Portrait Gallery (tel: 930.15.52) — To Oct. 17: "Recent Acquisitions".  
Queen Elizabeth Hall (tel: 928.31.91).  
JAZZ — Aug. 28: National Youth Jazz Orchestra.  
Royal Festival Hall (tel: 928.31.91).  
Atrium — Aug. 28: "Coppelia" (Delibes).  
Sept. 1: "Sphinx" (Ravenscroft).  
Sept. 2: "Allegro Brillante".  
Sept. 3: "Aurora's Wedding".  
Royal Horticultural Hall (Vincent Square SW1) — Sept. 1: National Dahlia Society's Show.  
Sadler's Wells Theatre (tel: 278.89.16).  
Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet — Sept. 1, 2, 8, 9: "The Swan of Tuonela" (Sibelius).  
Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13) — To Oct. 3: "Giorgio de Chirico".  
To Nov. 21: "Prints and Works on Paper".  
To Dec. 31: "Turner in the Open Air".  
To Nov. 15: "Watercolors and Drawings by Rossetti".  
Theatre Royal, Drury Lane (tel: 836.81.08).  
MUSICAL — "The Pirates of Penzance" (Gilbert and Sullivan).  
Victoria Palace (tel: 834.13.17).  
MUSICAL — "Windy City".  
Whitechapel Art Gallery (tel: 377.01.07) — To Sept. 12: "Sir Christopher Wren".

## ENGLAND

ALDEBURGH, Snape Maltings Concert Hall (tel: 835.55.45).  
JAZZ — Aug. 28: Humphrey Lyttelton and His Band including Bruce Turner alto sax, clarinet, John Barnes sax, drums, Roy Williams trombone.  
CONCERT — "A Venetian Evening".  
London Symphony Orchestra, John Georgiadis conductor, Maurice Murphy trumpet.  
LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.59).  
Barbican Theatre — Sept. 2-4: "A Winter's Tale" Royal Shakespeare Company (Shakespeare).  
British Library (tel: 636.15.44).  
EXHIBITIONS — To Dec. 31: "Illuminated Manuscripts".  
To Dec. 31: "Hebrew Manuscripts from the Sassoon Collection".  
British Museum (tel: 636.15.55) — To Sept. 12: "A Century of Modern Drawings from the Museum of Modern Art, New York".  
Canteen (tel: 405.65.98).  
JAZZ — Aug. 28: Allen Eager, Jon Eardley Quintet.  
Hampstead (Whitehouse Ponds, Hampstead Heath NW3) — Aug. 28, 29, Sept. 4, 5: Open Air Art Exhibition.  
London Coliseum (tel: 836.31.61).

## FINLAND

**HELSINKI**, Art Museum of the Ateneum (tel: 62.54.42) — To Sept. 29: "Modern Art from the Vatican Collection".  
Finlandia Hall (tel: 90/65.96.88).  
CONCERTS — Aug. 31: Finnish Radio Symphony Orchestra, Cedric Albrecht conductor, Jean-Pierre Rampal flute (Heine, Schumann).  
Sept. 2: Helsinki Philharmonic Orchestra, Pierre Barthelemy conductor, Ralf Guboni piano (Stravinsky, Villa-Lobos).  
Sibelius Academy (tel: 90/65.96.88).  
Aug. 28: Michael Ponti piano, Robert Zimanyi violin, Jan Polasek cello (Mozart, Mendelssohn, Shostakovich).  
Svenska Teatern (tel: 90/65.96.88).  
Roland Pentti Marcellus National Ballet — Aug. 31-Sept. 1: "Coppelia" (Delibes).  
Sept. 2: "Les Amours de Franz" (Schubert).

## FRANCE

**LE PUY**, Chaise-Dieu Music Festival (tel: 71/09.24.12).  
CONCERTS — Aug. 28: "Pour un Reposeur" (Charpentier).  
Odeon, Odile Baillet organ, Guillaume Bouy Children's Choir, Jean Texeira conductor (Monteverdi).  
Aug. 30: Dresden Philharmonic Orchestra, Jiri Belohlavek conductor, Teresa Llacuna piano (Stravinsky, Mendelssohn).  
Sept. 3: Dresden Philharmonic Orchestra, Jiri Belohlavek conductor (Mozart, Saint-Saens, Franck).  
RECITAL — Aug. 28: Kasia and Marjelle Labèque piano (Ravel, Debussy, Stravinsky).  
NICE, ENAC (tel: 62.37.11).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 5: César sculptures.  
Galerie d'Art Contemporain (tel: 937.27.00).  
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 10: "Art and the Bird".  
Museum de l'Affiche (tel: 246.13.09) — To Sept. 12: "Paris Posters".

by Patricia Wells

SAINT-GERMAIN-EN-LAYE, France — Travelers make brief excursions from Paris to visit the palaces of Versailles and Fontainebleau, the gardens of Giverny and the cathedral at Chartres, so why not day trips devoted to dining? Although one is tempted to keep returning to familiar Parisian restaurants, it is refreshing to visit the France that lies beyond the city limits.

Each of the following restaurants makes for a pleasant day trip, with some just 20 minutes from the city by train. With any of them one can easily leave Paris at noon, enjoy a relaxed lunch, tour a bit, then return to the city by 6 or 7 that evening.

At the Pavillon Henri IV in Saint-Germain-en-Laye one dines in and on history, for it is here that Louis XIV was born and where both *potages soufflés* and béarnaise sauce were invented. At L'Esturgeon in the little town of Poissy, one can enjoy *coulbiac* of salmon while dining in an old-fashioned indoor garden overlooking the Seine. Those who favor classic French cuisine should find L'Auberge du Condé in La Ferté-sous-Jouarre to their liking, with its *tournefort Rostini* and *caneille aux navets* (duck with turnips).

In France, new also often means old, and such is the case with the newly renovated Pavillon Henri IV, in the old town of Saint-Germain-en-Laye on the outskirts of Paris. There's more history packed into this huge hotel-restaurant on Louis XIV than you'll find in most French villages. Although many of the historic buildings have long been destroyed, the room in which Louis XIV was born in 1638 is still intact (though undergoing restoration), the terraces still cascade toward the river and the half-mile-long terrace and park designed by LeNôtre before he left Versailles in 1682 is still very much in use.

During the 1830s, a hotel-restaurant was built on the ruins of the chateau, and soon all of Paris was flocking to the Hôtel de la Terrasse for fashionable Sunday dining. *Potages soufflés*, so the story goes, was invented there by accident one Sunday afternoon. The chef was waiting for a group of important visitors to arrive by train from Paris. The train was delayed, upsetting the kitchen rhythm. Rather than make a second batch of fried potatoes, the chef quickly refilled the first batch, causing them to puff up forming a rather elegant and edible hot potato chip.

Béarnaise sauce — a rich, warm sauce made of white wine, fresh tarragon, vinegar, egg yolks and butter — was also invented during that time. Since Henri IV had reigned over the Béarn region, the chef obliquely named the

sauce for the king. (If the chef had not been so clever, today we might be topping our chateaubriand with *sauce Henri IV*.)

One can, of course, sample both historic dishes while dining at the new Pavillon Henri IV, restored and reopened in March by Pierre Jammot, former owner of Paris' Hotel Bristol. The hotel-restaurant will no doubt become one more fashionable spot for weekend dining, though the food is in many ways an afterthought to history.

Beyond Saint-Germain-en-Laye, on the other side of the forest of Saint-Germain, lies Poissy. There, one can visit the 11th-century Eglise Notre Dame, the Villa Savoie built by Le Corbusier in 1929, unfortunately closed for restoration for at least the next five months, and the Musée du Jouet, or toy museum. But what most people travel there for is to walk along the banks of the Seine and lunch on the porch of L'Esturgeon.

Sturgeon isn't served at L'Esturgeon anymore, because the fat river fish no longer frequents the Seine. But they did once, and the restaurant stands as a testament to a giant sturgeon plucked from the waters of Poissy on July 22, 1839. What they do serve at L'Esturgeon is a good *coulbiac* of salmon, a dish one rarely finds outside Parisian restaurants. The chef, Jean Soulat, prepares the *coulbiac* according to the recipe given to his father by a Russian chef during the 1930s, and it's been a specialty of the house ever since. This unusual dish of salmon wrapped in a firm fish mousse and encased in puff pastry is served with a classic *beurre blanc*, offering a nice marriage of butter and tart, firm and supple, crunchy and moist.

One might sample the *coulbiac* with a simple green salad or the refreshing lobster salad. Then finish up with an old-fashioned *vacherin*, a huge block of meringue filled with chocolate cream and decorated with fresh whipped cream.

On Sundays, the room is filled with French families who turn lunch into a daylong affair, stretching out the hours with another cup of espresso or a cognac as they gaze out at the Seine, watching children and wild ducks at play under the sun.

If you have the time, and any interest in old postcards, ask the chef to show you his collection of views of old Poissy. The restaurant appears in a good many shots from the turn of the century, as does the nearby correctional institution. On one postcard of the prison is written the message: "Freed this morning. Gone fishing."

Travelers driving east from Paris toward the Champagne region usually head straight for Reims. Next time, stop partway, first to visit

Sept. 2: Leningrad Philharmonic Orchestra, Mariss Jansons conductor (Mahler).  
Sept. 3: Philadelphia Orchestra, Riccardo Muti conductor (Scherzmann, Mahler).

**FRANKFURT**, Alte Oper (tel: 277.12.33) — To Sept. 27: "Hommage to Georges Bizet".  
"Viva Tamyri" 1925-1935.  
To Sept. 12: "David Hockney photography".  
To Sept. 16: "Photography, recent acquisitions of Man Ray, Sender, Abbott, Crociani, Lis".  
To Sept. 4: "Vacations in France", including photos by Cartier-Bresson, Pierre Bouche, Larigue, Doisneau.  
Eglise St. Etienne-Mont (Place du Pantheon) — To Sept. 2: Heidelberg Chamber Orchestra (Bach, Vivaldi, Mozart, Pachelbel, Telemann).  
Le Louvre des Antiquaires (tel: 272.77.00).  
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 10: "Art and the Bird".  
Museum de l'Affiche (tel: 246.13.09) — To Sept. 12: "Paris Posters".

## GREECE

**ATHENS**, Epidaurus Festival (tel: 322.14.59).  
HEATHEAT — Aug. 28 and 29: "The Thesmophoria" (Aristophanes).  
Northern Greece State Theater.  
Herod Atticus Odeon (tel: 323.27.71).  
THEATER — Aug. 28 and 29: "The Birds" (Aristophanes).  
CONCERT — Aug. 30 and 31: Hungarian State Symphony Orchestra.  
Ballet — Sept. 2-5: "The Magic Flute" (Drigo), Maurice Bejart's 20th Century Ballet.

## HONG KONG

**HONG KONG**, City Hall (tel: 22.99.28).  
Theatre Hall — Sept. 2: Jacob Lateiner piano.  
Canton Hall — Sept. 3-5: Hong Kong Dance Company.  
Hotel Regal Meridien (tel: 722.18.18) — "A Harmonious Mix of Two Cultures", exhibition of antiques from the Ching dynasty.

## JAPAN

**TOKYO**, Aomori Jazz Festival (tel: 400.28.97) — Sept. 1, 2, 5: Includes AJF '82 All-Star Jam, Dave Brubeck Quartet, Woody Herman Orchestra, Jaco Pastorius Big Band.  
Sunshine Theater (tel: 572.63.31) — To Sept. 26: National Moscow Romany Theater (Gypsy music and dance).  
Theatre Apple (tel: 209.02.22).  
DANCE — To Sept. 26: "Jack", American Dance Machine.

## LUXEMBOURG

**WERKEN**, European Hot Air Balloon Championship — Aug. 28 and 29: Air Show.

## MONACO

**MONTE CARLO**, Sporting Club (tel: 30.92.11) — Aug. 29: Ben Vereen.  
Theatre du Fort Antoine (tel: 30.42.27) — Aug. 30: Salzburg Mozart Quartet (Haydn, Mozart).

## NETHERLANDS

**AMSTERDAM**, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.83.45).  
Grote Zaal — Aug. 28: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Bernard Haitink conductor (Haydn, Stravinsky, Brahms).  
Aug. 30: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Bernard Haitink conductor (Mahler).  
Grote Zaal and Kleine Zaal — Sept. 3: Open House including Concertgebouw Orchestra, Metropole Orchestra.  
Rijksmuseum (tel: 63.21.21) — To Nov. 14: Jan Mankes exhibition.  
Stedelijk Museum (tel: 73.21.66) — To Aug. 29: "Bauhaus Photography".  
Odeon (tel: 24.97.11).  
THEATRICAL MONOLOGUE — Aug. 29, 30, 31: "Woe I Vermeer" (Klaas Hofstra actor), life of the art forger Han van Meegeren.

## SCOTLAND

**EDINBURGH**, Gallery of Modern Art (tel: 332.37.54) — To Oct. 3: "Miró's People".  
National Portrait Gallery (tel:

the covered market in the town of Meaux, which, understandably, boasts a remarkable selection of Brie de Meaux. The locals like their Brie at various stages of development — from the supple, delicate briefly aged variety with a pale, rust-colored rind to a wheel that is aged at least twice that long. Older Brie turns a solid brown color through, with a texture that is almost hard as rock. Those with a taste for strong, aggressive cheese should sample this: It retains the pure, milky aftertaste of the more conventional variety, but has a rich, concentrated flavor that is almost haunting.

After Meaux, head for L'Auberge du Condé in the tiny village of La Ferté-sous-Jouarre. Here the corpulent 70-year-old Emile Timgaud, convincing defender of classic French cuisine, still reigns at the stove, serving up platters of *caneille aux navets*, *tournefort Rostini* and *filet de turbot sauce civier*.

Although this region of France is not famed for its local cuisine, it does, in addition to Brie, have the mustard of nearby Meaux and the baby carrots of Crécy, both of which go into Timgaud's delightful *poularde à la briarde*. The chef poaches the tender Bresse chicken in a rich stock, then sautes the poultry with a blend of butter, cream and grainy Meaux mustard. The Crécy carrots are served alongside, adding a touch of brilliant color and texture for contrast.

The service here is slow, though gracious, and the dining room is a model of French elegance: silver candelabra, finger bowls and vases filled with bright sprays of fresh flowers. Timgaud also has a large assortment of champagnes, many priced at around 150 francs.

**Saint-Germain-en-Laye**, (tel: 31.451.62.62). The restaurant is about 13 miles northwest of Paris via route N190. By public transportation via the RER metro line A1, direction Saint-Germain-en-Laye. The ride takes about 25 minutes and the restaurant is a five-minute walk from the station. Open daily. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club, Visa. About 250 francs a person, including wine and service.

**L'Esturgeon**, 6 Cours 14-Juillet, 78300 Poissy; (tel: 31.965.00.04). Seventeen miles northwest of Paris via route N190. By public transportation, a 20-minute train ride from Gare Saint-Lazare. The restaurant is directly across the street from the Poissy station. Closed Thursday and the month of August. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club and Visa. About 200 francs, including wine and service.

**Auberge du Condé**, 1 Avenue Montmirail, 77260 La Ferté-sous-Jouarre; (tel: 01.022.00.07). 40 miles east of Paris via Route A4 or N3. Closed Monday evening and mid-August to Sept. 2. About 250 francs, including wine and service.

## SINGAPORE

**SINGAPORE**, National Museum (Stanford Road) — "Haw Par Jade Exhibition".  
To Aug. 31: "National Day Art Exhibition".

## SWEDEN

**STOCKHOLM**, Clippa Club (tel: 24.60.60).  
JAZZ — To Aug. 31: Lenny Blum piano, singer.

## SWITZERLAND

**ASCONA**, International Music Festival (tel: 093/35.55.44).  
Aug. 31: Alexis Weissenberg piano (Bach, Schumann, Chopin).  
Sept. 2: Maria Teresa Garatti harpsichord, Pina Carmirelli, Pasquale Pelligrino violin, Vito Zuccherato cello (Corelli, Vivaldi, Bach).  
GENEVA, Musée de l'Afrique (tel: 29.75.66) — To Sept. 30: Salvador Dali exhibition.

**LUCERNE**, International Music Festival (tel: 041/72.35.62).  
ZAMBERG CONCERTS — Aug. 30: Winds of the Berlin Philharmonic (Jacob, Eder, Mozart).

Sept. 2: Academy of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Iona Brown conductor (Scriabin, Mendelssohn, Elgar, Tchaikovsky).  
ZAMBERG CONCERTS — Aug. 28: Philharmonia Orchestra London, Vladimir Ashkenazy conductor, Kyung-Wha Chung violin (Walton, Elgar, Rachmaninov).  
Aug. 29: Philharmonia Orchestra London, André Previn conductor, Radu Lupu piano (Beethoven).  
Aug. 29: Lucerne Symphony Orchestra, Cynthia Raimo piano (Schubert, Faurer, Stravinsky, Beethoven).  
Aug. 31: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Herbert von Karajan conductor (Stravinsky, Bruckner).  
Sept. 1: The London Early Music Group, James Tyler conductor, Genda Shupakov soprano (Allison, Glenda Johnson).  
Sept. 3: London Symphony Orchestra, Claudio Abbado conductor, Yo-Yo Ma cello (Elgar, Berlioz).  
RATTLAL — Aug. 31: Nicholas Durr by organ (Smart, Brahms, Howells).

## UNITED STATES

**NEW YORK**, American Museum of Natural History (tel: 873.42.25) — To Oct. 6: "Aztec Mexico: Discovery of Templo Mayor".  
Brooklyn Museum (tel: 638.50.00) — To Sept. 12: "Black Folk Art in America, 1890-88".  
Cooper-Hewitt Museum (tel: 860.68.98) — To Nov. 7: "Lace Dating From the 16th Century to the Present".



## TWO FRONT ROW SEATS FOR THE PRICE OF ONE

If you purchased this Trih at a newsstand, you're already enjoying a rare bargain—the whole world in just a few tightly written, fact-packed pages. You're reading a product created by scores of journalists working day and night from dozens of distant datelines to bring you a compact compilation which can be purchased for the price of a cup of coffee.

But why not double the bargain? Enjoy twice as many newspapers with double the headlines, business trends, candid commentary, high fashion and comic strip highlights, exciting sports and puzzling crosswords?

By subscribing to the International Herald Tribune for six months or a year, you receive each copy at almost half the newsstand price. Up to 46% off, to be precise, depending on where you live. Twice as many Trihs for your money.

Subscribe now and we'll speed bargain-price Trihs to your home or office from our various simultaneous distribution points in Paris, London, Zurich and Hong Kong.

Join the global who's who of thought-leader readers who turn to each morning's Trih for the latest in objectively reported world news, briskly written opinion, the

day's closing business tabulations, huy-and-slay reports from the international marketplace, at-the-stadium recaps of just-completed matches, what's happening in the world of culture—and all in an international perspective.

Double the value of the Trih by halving its price. Subscribe now so you don't miss a single issue.

Just fill out the coupon below and mail. For maximum savings, subscribe for a full year. This cut-price subscription offer is for new subscribers only.

### INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

To: Subscription Manager, International Herald Tribune  
181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.  
Telephone: 747.12.65. Telex: 612932.

☐ Yes, I would like to accept your bargain offer. Please send me the International Herald Tribune for the time period and at the reduced price circled on this coupon.

My name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_  
Job/Profession \_\_\_\_\_ Nationality \_\_\_\_\_  
Company activity \_\_\_\_\_

IMPORTANT: Payment must be enclosed with this form to validate your subscription. Please make checks payable to the International Herald Tribune. Do not send cash. Pro-forma invoices are available upon request.

COUNTRY	1 year	6 months	3 months
Austria	3,050	1,525	840
Belgium	6,000	3,000	1,650
Denmark	1,280	640	350
Finland	990	495	270
France	6,000	3,000	1,650
Germany	6,000	3,000	1,650
Great Britain	62	31	18
Greece	8,000	4,000	2,250
Ireland	90	45	25
Italy	165,000	82,500	45,500
Luxembourg	6,000	3,000	1,650
Netherlands	406	203	112
Norway	1,120	560	308
Portugal	8,660	4,330	2,400
Spain	14,200	7,100	3,900
Sweden	990	495	270
Switzerland	320	160	90
Rest of Europe, North Africa and former French Africa, U.S.A.	256	128	71
French Polynesia, Middle East	264	132	72
Rest of Africa, Canada, Latin America, Gulf States and Asia	352	176	98

## WEEKEND

## RESTAURANTS

## GERMANY

For connoisseurs!  
Unique in Frankfurt!  
Charbroiled Aberdeen Angus Beef.  
Candlelight atmosphere and selected wines.  
Opened daily, including Sundays, from noon to midnight.



## HEALTH CLINICS

## SWITZERLAND

## VALMONT

**WORLD RENOWNED MEDICAL CLINIC**  
Glen sur Montreux, Lake Geneva, Switzerland.

Located at 2,000 feet altitude in a moderate and protected climate, the clinic has the finest accommodations available for your comfort. In a beautiful and calm setting overlooking the Lake of Geneva and the Maribon chain the CLINIC VALMONT provides complete medical check-ups, outstanding medical care as well as rest, individual diet and rejuvenation. Centers are provided for cardiology, physiotherapy, electrotherapy, hydrotherapy, electrocardiogram, X-ray and laboratory analysis.

Please ask for our brochure and prices.  
Write to: Dr. H. Tüor — Director  
CLINIC VALMONT, 1823 Glen sur Montreux, Switzerland.  
Telephone: 021/61 38 02 — Telex: 453 157 valmont-ch.

## CASINOS

**Casino Gran Madrid**  
The largest Casino in Europe  
French Roulette • Baccarat  
American Roulette • Black Jack  
Punto Banco • Slot Machines  
Open daily until 4 a.m.  
Week-ends 5 a.m.  
Restaurants & Bars, Taxi services.  
Free parking 1,000 cars.  
Necessary passport for foreigners.  
TORRELODONES (MADRID)  
Tel 859 03 12 — Telex 22353 CUM

## HOTELS



# Little Black Sambo's Mother

by Bart Mills

LONDON — Once upon a time, late in the last century, there was a family of Scots named Bannerman who lived in India. Will was a doctor and Helen was his wife. To amuse their children Helen Bannerman wrote little letters in the form of stories. She drew pictures too.

Then, a friend of the family, Mrs. Bond, said she was going to England on home leave. Perhaps Helen would let her show a publisher in London the story Helen had written about a little black boy named Sambo who saves his life by giving all his fine new clothes to four greedy tigers. He recovers the garments while the tigers are busy chasing each other around a tree until they turn into a puddle of ghee — clarified Indian butter. Sambo then returns home and proceeds to eat 169 pancakes.

Mrs. Bond sailed to Britain in 1899 with the handwritten manuscript in her trunk. In London she was excited to discover that a man named Grant Richards wished to publish Helen Bannerman's story. Richards wrote out a check for the copyright of the manuscript.

When Bannerman heard what Mrs. Bond had done she was furious, for she had specifically told Mrs. Bond not to sell the copyright. While Richards sold millions of copies of "Little Black Sambo," Bannerman remained a housewife in Madras. The manuscript from Edinburgh went on to write eight other children's books (being careful to retain the copyrights), but none was as popular as "Sambo."

When Bannerman died in 1946, her daughters, Janet and Day, were left not only the manuscripts of their mother's stories but also 17 bulging notebooks of illustrated letters. They put the notebooks in storage. One daughter went back to India as a missionary and the other became a doctor in Edinburgh. (In that order.) The books were principally written in the colonies — Dr. Will Bannerman helped

perfect the first vaccine against bubonic plague.

Hay discovered that she had attended the same Edinburgh school and university as Helen Bannerman. In addition, she was familiar with India, having spent much of her own childhood there. Her father was one of Bannerman's successors at the plague lab in Bombay. (However, the Hay family never participated in a Bannerman pastime, skinning rats on the dining room table after dinner.)

The major literary point in Hay's book is a defense against charges that "Little Black Sambo" reinforces racial stereotypes. Most of the illustrations of black people today are the illustrations, often depicting Sambo with unpleasantly exaggerated features.

Bannerman, Hay makes clear, never drew such pictures. Having lost the copyright, she was powerless to prevent pirate publishers, mainly in the United States, from commissioning the kind of illustrations that caused "Sambo" to come under attack. Many editions even failed to credit her as the author. It wasn't until 1963 that the successor company to the original publisher agreed to pay Bannerman's heirs any royalties on subsequent editions.

American editions depicted Sambo eating watermelon and his mother and father (Mumbo and Jumbo) picking cotton. Such plantation stereotypes were absent in Bannerman's illustrations. "She drew caricatures, to be sure," Hay says, "but she caricatured everything, including herself."

Further in defense of "Sambo," Hay points out that the book was "the first in all of British literature to give a sympathetic portrayal of a black person, to make him the hero, to give him the wit to solve his problems." Unlike most previous children's books, "Sambo" was small enough for a child's hands. It also broke ground by avoiding a menacing and uplifting tone. Yet most criticism has been directed at the story's tone, including the boy's very name.

There is a Mexican-Spanish word *sambo*, meaning "bandy-legged," and in Senegalese the word *sambo* means "uncle." But the origin of the name remains obscure. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and Thackeray's "Vanity Fair" contain black characters named *sambo*, so apparently the name has long been in use.

Hay concedes that the name "Sambo" has become a racial epithet, adding "I was astounded to learn that there is a fast-food chain in America called 'Sambo's.' No wonder it's in difficulty now. 'Sambo' really isn't a suitable name for today, though it was perfectly innocent in Bannerman's day."

Why did Bannerman choose to make her hero a black African boy? "I don't know. It's very puzzling. The book's background is certainly India, for there are no tigers in Africa. Sambo wears Indian shoes, with turned-up toes. I suppose Mrs. Bannerman felt a sense of



"Little Black Sambo."

Christian sympathy toward other races — the very feelings that today are seen as colonialist, imperialist and at best paternalist.

"Little Black Sambo" would not be published today. Hay feels "For a start, Mrs. Bannerman had a very modern idea of her own importance. She wouldn't have tried again if the first publisher had rejected it. Unlike me, she was the opposite of pushy. I sent 'Sambo Sahib' to 17 publishers before it was accepted."

"In addition, today's publishing criteria are different. In 1899, if it was an interesting story, it would be published. Now publishers would ask, 'Does the story offer a positive image of black children?' I would say that 'Sambo' does, in that a black child is the hero."

"But in another way the book isn't really very appropriate for young readers in a modern urban society. Attempts to meet this criticism by changing the story's locale to India or even changing Sambo's color to white have been unsatisfactory."

"I can understand the reluctance to have anything to do with a story about a black boy in a primitive jungle setting. Nonetheless, I wrote the book to ensure that our understanding of Helen Bannerman is based not on prejudice but on historical truth."

## Thursday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up in the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close
12	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	12	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
13	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	13	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
14	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	14	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
15	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	15	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
16	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	16	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
17	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	17	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
18	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	18	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
19	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	19	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
20	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	20	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
21	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	21	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
22	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	22	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
23	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	23	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
24	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	24	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
26	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	26	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
27	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	27	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
28	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	28	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
29	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	29	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
30	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	30	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
31	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	31	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
32	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	32	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
33	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	33	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
34	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	34	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
35	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	35	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
36	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	36	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
37	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	37	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
38	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	38	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
39	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	39	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
40	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	40	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
41	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	41	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
42	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	42	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
43	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	43	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
44	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	44	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
45	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	45	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
46	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	46	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
47	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	47	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
48	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	48	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
49	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	49	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
50	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	50	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

## In a German Train Station, Music

by Lil Deresiewicz

ROLANDSECK, West Germany — Some 300 trains whiz by daily at West Germany's oldest functioning railroad station, but the Bahnhof Rolandseck, on the Rhine and a 20-minute ride from Bonn, is no ordinary station.

Erected in 1856 as a private railroad station, the building houses a concert and art center, where modern paintings and sculptures adorn black decks with velvet curtains and chandeliers. The rooms include the mirror-walled concert hall where Franz Liszt dazzled audiences with his piano-playing.

Rolandseck gets its name from Charlemagne's knight Roland, who, the legend goes, gazed out from the banks at his lover, slung up in the convent on the island of Nonnenwerth. The explorer-scientist Alexander Humboldt called the view "one of the seven most beautiful sights of the world." Today, Henry Moore's statue "Knife Edge," standing watch on the Rhine, is a landmark to the visitor.

Johannes Wasmuth, a music entrepreneur, discovered Bahnhof Rolandseck in 1966. Many decades before, Queen Victoria and Kaiser Wilhelm II stopped and admired the station; Queen Elizabeth of Romania, under her pen name of Carmen Sylva, once wrote a poem of praise about the place. But by 1966 the station had been condemned to be torn down, to give way to a high-rise apartment house.

"I looked for a place where young artists could work — and found a ruin," Wasmuth says. "There was no water, no electricity, no telephone. Only a waiting room, a ticket office and the stationmaster's office. And the rest was a heap of bricks. I saw it as an ideal place for artists."

Wasmuth, who also organizes concerts in Bonn's Beethovenhalle, rented the building from the federal railways for an indefinite period and

proceeded to clean the premises. Eighty trucks of rubble pulled away before the sprawling structure was ready for restoration.

The venture started with a big "Save Rolandseck Station" gala, with Marcel Marceau as patron. A special train from Düsseldorf brought many of the spectators. Wasmuth expected 500 people, but 2,000 showed up. The event brought the Bahnhof instant fame, but Wasmuth says, "plunged us deep in debt." "We had no choice," he adds. "We just had to keep going."

An Arts and Music Committee was founded with the help of such artists as Marcel Marceau, Duke Ellington and Oskar Kokoschka. In 1966 Kokoschka was commissioned to paint a portrait of Konrad Adenauer, then Chancellor of West Germany, that was presented to him on his 90th birthday. With the 200,000 Deutsche marks the painting fetched, there was enough money — for a while — to put some of Wasmuth's ideas into practice.

In 1967 the pianist Martha Argerich was the first artist to live and work at Rolandseck for an extended period. She was followed by scores of other painters, sculptors and musicians, who have found inspiration in its calm surroundings and excellent kitchen.

Wasmuth then enlisted the authorities of the State of the Rheinland Palatinate to support a series of artistic events. West German and diplomatic audiences have seen, among others, Indian temple dancers, the Living Theater from New York, an Argentine music-theater collage group, Jean-Louis Barrault, trumpeter Maurice André and Joan Kennedy, who read "Peter and the Wolf."

Ever the innovator, Wasmuth has organized a series of master music workshops "to bring future musicians into more intimate contact with well-known soloists of famed orchestras." On his list so far are the philharmonic orchestras of London, New York, Chicago, Boston and Israel. The first encounter begins Sunday and runs through Sept. 11, when the string and wind players of the Israel Philharmonic will be teaching about 100 young music students during the day and giving concerts at night.

## Them Bones, Them Bones, Them Beef Bones

by Craig Claiborne with Pierre Franey

NEW YORK — There are certain sayings regarding food that we have simply accepted as part of folklore, rarely wondering about the source. One of the most obvious of these is "the nearer the bone the sweeter the flesh."

Recently, we were preparing one of our favorite foods (and a great favorite of many others), deviled beef bones. These were so well received by our guests that we decided to pursue other recipes with short ribs of beef as a base. This led me to the library, where I discovered in a well-known book of quotations that the expression (I had always presumed it was the nearest the bone the sweeter the meat) dates from the year 1614 and first appeared in a work titled "City Gallant" by an author apud named Cook, first name and other works unknown to me.

That observation about bones and flesh is, of course, as basic as the sweetness of honey in a bee, but it is surely nowhere more apparent than with short ribs. The ribs — known in French as *plat de côtes* — are as succulent and toothsome as any other part of the butcher's produce. They adapt well to long cooking with herbs and spices and vegetables. In addition to the deviled beef bones, we offer recipes for braised short ribs with caraway sauce and boiled beef ribs with horseradish sauce.

### DEVILED SHORT RIBS OF BEEF

4 pounds short ribs of beef, the meatier better, cut into three- or four-inch lengths  
1 cup flour  
1 teaspoon paprika  
Salt to taste, if desired  
2 tablespoons corn, peanut or vegetable oil  
3 tablespoons imported mustard, the stronger the better  
1 tablespoon dry white wine  
1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce  
1½ cups fine fresh bread crumbs.

1. Preheat oven to 375 degrees.  
2. Put the ribs of beef in a mixing bowl.  
3. Blend the flour, paprika, salt to taste and pepper and spoon it over the ribs. Toss the ribs to coat well.

4. Select a baking dish large enough to hold the ribs in one layer without crowding. Add the oil. Add the ribs of beef and rub them all over with oil. Arrange the pieces neatly in the pan without letting them touch. Place in the oven and bake about one hour, turning the pan in the oven occasionally so that the ribs cook evenly. Turn the pieces.

5. Reduce the oven heat to 350 degrees. Continue baking the ribs 20 to 30 minutes.  
6. Pour off the fat from the baking pan.

### BRAISED SHORT RIBS WITH CARAWAY

4 pounds short ribs of beef, the meatier better, cut into three- or four-inch lengths  
¼ cup flour  
Salt to taste, if desired  
Freshly ground pepper to taste  
2 tablespoons corn, peanut or vegetable oil  
1 cup finely chopped onions  
1 cup finely chopped carrot  
½ cup finely chopped celery  
2 cloves garlic, peeled and left whole  
2 tablespoons crushed caraway seeds  
1 bay leaf  
3 sprigs fresh thyme or ½ teaspoon dried  
¼ cup dry white wine  
1½ cups canned tomatoes  
3 tablespoons tomato paste  
2 cups chicken broth  
6 sprigs fresh parsley.

1. Sprinkle the ribs with the flour and salt and pepper to taste.  
2. Heat the oil in a casserole or Dutch oven large enough to hold the ribs without crowding. When it is hot, add the ribs and cook, turning occasionally so that they brown quite well and evenly on all sides, about 10 minutes.  
3. Add the onions, carrots, celery, garlic, caraway seeds, bay leaf and thyme. Cook about three minutes. Pour off all fat. Add the wine and cook, stirring the ribs around, briefly. Add the tomatoes, tomato paste, broth, parsley, salt and pepper to taste. Cover closely and bring to the boil. Cook about one hour and 45 minutes to two hours or until the rib meat is extremely tender.

4. Transfer the ribs to a platter. Pour the sauce into a bowl. Skim off and discard as much surface fat as possible.  
5. Return the ribs to the casserole and pour the sauce over them. Bring to the boil and serve.  
Yield: Six to eight servings.

### SHORT RIBS WITH VEGETABLES







Thursday's prices are the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
15-3094	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
16-3095	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
17-3096	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
18-3097	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
19-3098	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
20-3099	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
21-3100	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
22-3101	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
23-3102	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
24-3103	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
25-3104	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
26-3105	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
27-3106	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
28-3107	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
29-3108	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
30-3109	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
31-3110	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
32-3111	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
33-3112	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
34-3113	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
35-3114	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
36-3115	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
37-3116	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
38-3117	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
39-3118	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
40-3119	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
41-3120	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
42-3121	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
43-3122	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
44-3123	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
45-3124	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
46-3125	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
47-3126	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
48-3127	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
49-3128	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
50-3129	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
51-3130	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
52-3131	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
53-3132	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
54-3133	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
55-3134	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
56-3135	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
57-3136	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
58-3137	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
59-3138	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
60-3139	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
61-3140	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
62-3141	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
63-3142	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
64-3143	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
65-3144	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
66-3145	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
67-3146	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
68-3147	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
69-3148	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
70-3149	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
71-3150	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
72-3151	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
73-3152	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
74-3153	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
75-3154	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
76-3155	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
77-3156	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
78-3157	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
79-3158	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
80-3159	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4

# Dutch

AMSTERDAM  
 Chase Manhattan  
 part of a  
 Thursday.

Both the  
 involved in  
 smaller Dutch  
 any other  
 After the  
 the health  
 Orobanch

# Chase

NEW YORK  
 no unsecured  
 protection  
 legal Wall's  
 Lombard  
 is conditions  
 for it. In its  
 very American  
 lesson an u  
 of loss would

# U.S. S

WASHINGTON  
 merce Depart  
 West Europe  
 antism, with  
 countries an u  
 line.

U.S. Steel  
 permanent to  
 appeal man  
 appeals unbr  
 Commerce  
 the lower le  
 and in the d

[illegible][illegible]

is a skeptical view  
of problems  
annual increases  
some note that  
the already rising  
in a day as  
was ended that  
though perhaps  
it has almost  
been almost no  
transitional Mov  
is on higher co  
outlines for fu  
Temple's work so  
is a domestic  
to all cars sh  
consumption.  
Edward R. Fr  
is the Brook  
It would be sur  
not crisis caus  
market increas  
growth. Perhaps  
could produce c  
by 1990 instea  
that might  
acted otherwise.  
most people

production  
Another analysis  
of the Re-  
covered in the  
posed to phys-  
ical limits un-  
derstands the  
of imports. Long-  
spread to bring  
production. He  
sary to financ-  
the state of com-  
monments this  
other fields is al-

1954 222 222 222 222 222  
1955 222 222 222 222 222  
1956 222 222 222 222 222  
1957 222 222 222 222 222  
1958 222 222 222 222 222  
1959 222 222 222 222 222  
1960 222 222 222 222 222  
1961 222 222 222 222 222  
1962 222 222 222 222 222  
1963 222 222 222 222 222  
1964 222 222 222 222 222  
1965 222 222 222 222 222  
1966 222 222 222 222 222  
1967 222 222 222 222 222  
1968 222 222 222 222 222  
1969 222 222 222 222 222  
1970 222 222 222 222 222  
1971 222 222 222 222 222  
1972 222 222 222 222 222  
1973 222 222 222 222 222  
1974 222 222 222 222 222  
1975 222 222 222 222 222  
1976 222 222 222 222 222  
1977 222 222 222 222 222  
1978 222 222 222 222 222  
1979 222 222 222 222 222  
1980 222 222 222 222 222  
1981 222 222 222 222 222  
1982 222 222 222 222 222  
1983 222 222 222 222 222  
1984 222 222 222 222 222  
1985 222 222 222 222 222  
1986 222 222 222 222 222  
1987 222 222 222 222 222  
1988 222 222 222 222 222  
1989 222 222 222 222 222  
1990 222 222 222 222 222  
1991 222 222 222 222 222  
1992 222 222 222 222 222  
1993 222 222 222 222 222  
1994 222 222 222 222 222  
1995 222 222 222 222 222  
1996 222 222 222 222 222  
1997 222 222 222 222 222  
1998 222 222 222 222 222  
1999 222 222 222 222 222  
2000 222 222 222 222 222  
2001 222 222 222 222 222  
2002 222 222 222 222 222  
2003 222 222 222 222 222  
2004 222 222 222 222 222  
2005 222 222 222 222 222  
2006 222 222 222 222 222  
2007 222 222 222 222 222  
2008 222 222 222 222 222  
2009 222 222 222 222 222  
2010 222 222 222 222 222  
2011 222 222 222 222 222  
2012 222 222 222 222 222  
2013 222 222 222 222 222  
2014 222 222 222 222 222  
2015 222 222 222 222 222  
2016 222 222 222 222 222  
2017 222 222 222 222 222  
2018 222 222 222 222 222  
2019 222 222 222 222 222  
2020 222 222 222 222 222  
2021 222 222 222 222 222  
2022 222 222 222 222 222  
2023 222 222 222 222 222  
2024 222 222 222 222 222  
2025 222 222 222 222 222  
2026 222 222 222 222 222  
2027 222 222 222 222 222  
2028 222 222 222 222 222  
2029 222 222 222 222 222  
2030 222 222 222 222 222  
2031 222 222 222 222 222  
2032 222 222 222 222 222  
2033 222 222 222 222 222  
2034 222 222 222 222 222  
2035 222 222 222 222 222  
2036 222 222 222 222 222  
2037 222 222 222 222 222  
2038 222 222 222 222 222  
2039 222 222 222 222 222  
2040 222 222 222 222 222  
2041 222 222 222 222 222  
2042 222 222 222 222 222  
2043 222 222 222 222 222  
2044 222 222 222 222 222  
2045 222 222 222 222 222  
2046 222 222 222 222 222  
2047 222 222 222 222 222  
2048 222 222 222 222 222  
2049 222 222 222 222 222  
2050 222 222 222 222 222  
2051 222 222 222 222 222  
2052 222 222 222 222 222  
2053 222 222 222 222 222  
2054 222 222 222 222 222  
2055 222 222 222 222 222  
2056 222 222 222 222 222  
2057 222 222 222 222 222  
2058 222 222 222 222 222  
2059 222 222 222 222 222  
2060 222 222 222 222 222  
2061 222 222 222 222 222  
2062 222 222 222 222 222  
2063 222 222 222 222 222  
2064 222 222 222 222 222  
2065 222 222 222 222 222  
2066 222 222 222 222 222  
2067 222 222 222 222 222  
2068 222 222 222 222 222  
2069 222 222 222 222 222  
2070 222 222 222 222 222  
2071 222 222 222 222 222  
2072 222 222 222 222 222  
2073 222 222 222 222 222  
2074 222 222 222 222 222  
2075 222 222 222 222 222  
2076 222 222 222 222 222  
2077 222 222 222 222 222  
2078 222 222 222 222 222  
2079 222 222 222 222 222  
2080 222 222 222 222 222  
2081 222 222 222 222 222  
2082 222 222 222 222 222  
2083 222 222 222 222 222  
2084 222 222 222 222 222  
2085 222 222 222 222 222  
2086 222 222 222 222 222  
2087 222 222 222 222 222  
2088 222 222 222 222 222  
2089 222 222 222 222 222  
2090 222 222 222 222 222  
2091 222 222 222 222 222  
2092 222 222 222 222 222  
2093 222 222 222 222 222  
2094 222 222 222 222 222  
2095 222 222 222 222 222  
2096 222 222 222 222 222  
2097 222 222 222 222 222  
2098 222 222 222 222 222  
2099 222 222 222 222 222  
2100 222 222 222 222 222  
2101 222 222 222 222 222  
2102 222 222 222 222 222  
2103 222 222 222 222 222  
2104 222 222 222 222 222  
2105 222 222 222 222 222  
2106 222 222 222 222 222  
2107 222 222 222 222 222  
2108

dividend and sales in 1994. **Warr**—With warrants being reorganized under new composite.



## BUSINESS BRIEFS

### Dutch Bank to Reduce Operations

AMSTERDAM — Nederlandse Credietbank, owned 31.5 percent by Chase Manhattan Bank, plans to shut 40 of its 115 branches by 1986 as part of a change in its retail sector activities, a bank spokesman said Thursday.

Both the spokesman and Chase denied market rumors that Chase was involved in any changes at Nederlandse Credietbank, which is one of the smaller Dutch banks. The Dutch spokesman said the bank does not plan any other major changes in its activities.

After the announcement, which concentrated attention once more on the health of the international banking system, trading in Nederlandse Credietbank shares was suspended on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange.

### Chase Discounts Lombard-Wall Loss

NEW YORK — Chase Manhattan Bank said Thursday that it now has no uninsured exposure to Lombard-Wall, which filed for bankruptcy protection Aug. 12, and that it anticipates no loss associated with Lombard-Wall's action.

Lombard-Wall, a government securities trader, sought protection from its creditors after Bankers Trust refused to clear a securities transaction for it. In its court filing, Lombard-Wall said the New York State Department of Banking had an uninsured claim of \$35 million and Chase Manhattan an uninsured claim of \$45 million. Chase said at the time its risk of loss would be substantially less than that.

### U.S. Steel Industry Assails Ruling

WASHINGTON — The U.S. steel industry bitterly attacked the Commerce Department's ruling Wednesday on unfair trade practices against West European steelmakers. The department found that the margin of subsidy, which entitles the U.S. industry to protection in the form of countervailing duties, was much less than in preliminary findings last June.

U.S. Steel Corp. said that pressure from Europe had caused the department to scale down its subsidy ruling, and added that it would appeal many of the findings to the Court of International Trade, an appeals tribunal in trade proceedings.

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige defended the ruling, saying the lower level of subsidies was based on additional information gathered in the department's eight-month investigation.

In Brussels, European Economic Community officials reacted cautiously, welcoming the cut in the subsidy ruling, but adding that this did not alter the basic differences between the EEC and the United States.

### Dome Tenders for Resources Shares

CALGARY — Dome Petroleum said Thursday that it is offering to buy up to 20 million class "A" retractable preferred shares of Dome Resources for \$55.50 a share.

More than 20 million of the 27 million outstanding shares are tendered; a pro-rata allotment will be made. The offer, only in Canada, will use money borrowed in March and placed on deposit with a trustee to assure redemption of the shares at \$57.50 each Dec. 31, 1984. The shares were issued in March in exchange for Hudson Bay Oil & Gas shares.

Compiled from Agency Dispatches

## Bendix Held to Undervalue Martin's Potential

By Lydia Chavez  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In 1961, Glenn L. Martin Co., famous for its Martin Marauder B-26 bomber of World War II days, was moving rapidly into the developing missile industry when it merged with American Marietta Co., a conglomerate with interests in cement and chemicals. Wall Street scoffed — missiles and cement?

Martin Marietta Corp. ignored the raised eyebrows and plunged ahead to develop a reputation for excellence in both the aerospace and cement businesses, according to analysts. That reputation, along with favorable earnings prospects, has Wall Street doubting that Bendix Corp. will be successful in its attempt, announced Wednesday, to acquire the company for \$1.6 billion, or about \$43 a share.

"It isn't exactly an exorbitant price," said Wolfgang H. Demisch, an analyst with Morgan Stanley & Co. "We are looking at a company where the prospects for earnings are very good and the offer is \$8 less than where the stock sold last year. It doesn't even offer investors who have been participating in the

company for many years an offer where they can get even and get out."

Martin Marietta declined to talk about the Bendix offer and said only that its board would meet to consider the unsolicited bid. Martin Marietta's stock opened Thursday on the New York Stock Exchange at \$42.25, up \$2 from the close Wednesday, when the stock had gained \$6.125.

### Lesser Known Successes

Although the company is more often noted for its work for the Defense Department and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, it has also had success in its four other divisions — cement, aluminum, chemicals and aggregates — the latter meaning crushed stone, sand and gravel used in making cement and other construction materials.

One reason for the stress on aerospace, which includes work on the Titan, Pershing and MX missiles, may be that some of the company's other operations have shown lackluster results recently. Operating earnings in both chemicals and aggregates were down last year. Earnings for cement and alumi-

## IMF Facing Need To Borrow Heavily

By Hobart Rowen  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The International Monetary Fund will be forced to borrow a substantial amount of money early in 1983 to replenish its resources, which will be seriously depleted by its large scheduled loan to Mexico.

Official figures obtained Thursday show that present uncommitted ordinary resources available to the fund, plus unused lines of existing credits, are equal to 20.5 billion Special Drawing Rights, or SDRs, the special currency issued by the fund, currently equal to about \$1.09 each.

The IMF expects that this total will be reduced to 10.5 billion SDRs by next April as a consequence of a probable 4.4-billion-SDR commitment to Mexico and even larger "normal" lending operations.

Sources confirmed the thrust of a report by the Institute for International Economics earlier this week that the IMF would need some emergency infusion of money before the question of larger quotas — basic capital funds — is settled, for financing programs in the second half of this decade.

U.S. Treasury Under Secretary Beryl Sprinkel had challenged the Institute's conclusion, citing fig-

ures approximating those of the IMF. But neither Mr. Sprinkel nor the Institute had suggested that "normal" operations of the fund would drain even more from the IMF than the big Mexican bailout.

According to the fund's calculations, these other borrowings will total 5.6 billion SDRs.

In the course of providing loans totaling 10 billion SDRs to all borrowers, including Mexico, between now and next April, the IMF expects that its existing and uncommitted lines of credit amounting to 5.5 billion SDRs will have been entirely exhausted. For this purpose, the IMF doesn't count about 3.5 billion SDR in lines of credit from the General Agreement to Borrow (GAB), which are available for use only for the rich GAB nations themselves.

Therefore, the IMF has concluded that it must replenish its lines of credit — certainly by midyear — to avoid depleting its ordinary resources below an expected level of 10.5 billion SDRs. This would enable it to meet any loan demands in the latter half of 1983 and beyond, before the new quotas become effective in 1985.

Saudi Arabia earlier had made a tentative commitment to lend the IMF another 4 billion SDRs next year. Presumably, the IMF would

### Central Bankers Increase Credit

Reston

FRANKFURT — A planned central bank credit for Mexico now totals \$1.85 billion, following a decision by the U.S. Federal Reserve to provide another \$175 million, banking sources said Thursday.

Previously, the United States planned to provide \$750 million of a \$1.5-billion loan package. When the Spanish central bank joined with a \$175-million participation, the U.S. central bank added the same amount to its share.

Other central banks from major industrial countries are also providing funds for the credit, which is expected to have a term of about three months. The loan is designed to help Mexico pay its bills until it can begin drawing on \$4.5 billion of credit expected from the International Monetary Fund.

like to get that much, and more if possible, from Western nations.

None of this affects the debate over IMF quotas, or deposits of currencies by member nations. Against American resistance, the IMF wants to boost the total quotas from 61 billion SDRs to between 100 and 120 billion SDRs. That issue will be debated at the annual meeting in Toronto early next month.

## Exxon Will Close 850 Retail Outlets

By Thomas J. Lueck  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Exxon Corp., saying it does not expect an upswing in demand for gasoline, has announced that it will close 850 service stations in the Northeast and Middle West and sharply reduce production capacity at its major New Jersey refinery.

The announcement Wednesday by the world's largest oil company marked the latest retrenchment in a year of sharp earnings declines, large reductions in capital spending and the elimination of exploration programs.

While analysts said the action to reduce retail operations was only a small step in an industry-wide effort to cut costs, Exxon's move made it clear that even the industry's leader expects severe, enduring difficulties.

### Lower Demand

"Over the long term, we see demand for petroleum products in this country leveling off and perhaps declining," said Les Rogers, a spokesman for Exxon U.S.A., the company's principal U.S. subsidiary.

Exxon said the cuts announced Wednesday will be completed over the next year. All its service stations will be sold or shut down in

Kentucky, Ohio, Vermont, upstate New York and Berkshire County, Mass., the company said. It added that the jobs of 200 service station employees will be eliminated. Exxon also said it would no longer sell home heating oil through 80 distributors in the same areas.

The New Jersey refinery, at Linden, is one of five major refineries Exxon operates in the United States. The company said capacity at the Bayway refinery will be cut to 100,000 barrels a day from 250,000. Mr. Rogers said that the Bayway refinery employs 1,470 workers and that the work force reduction "hasn't yet been determined."

The company said that the reduced refining capacity in New Jersey will be offset by increased production at Exxon refineries in the Gulf Coast region.

Although it ranks as the world's largest oil producer and marketer of petroleum products, Exxon has ranked third in recent years as a retailer of gasoline in the United States. With 20,500 service stations nationwide, its share of the U.S. gasoline market in 1981 was 6.8 percent, compared with 7.3 percent for Amoco and 6.9 percent for Shell Oil Co., according to estimates by the Lundberg Letter, an industry newsletter.

## Mexico Is Pursuing 'Creative' Credit Packages

By Robert A. Bennett  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Mexico has been turning to so-called creative financing in efforts to raise badly needed cash, according to international bankers.

The country is expected to receive \$300 million from one such transaction within the next week

or so. The deal, which is being arranged by a group of banks headed by the Banco Urquijo of Spain, calls for Mexico to be paid in advance for oil to be delivered to Spain over the next few months. The sale is part of a long-term contract.

Bankers participating say they are attracted by the relatively high

interest rate provided under terms of the loan.

Through the Banco Urquijo deal, Mexico will be getting a fresh bank loan despite the difficulty it is having meeting its outstanding debts, which total about \$81 billion. "One can expect to see a lot more creative-type financing for Mexico," one banker said.

### More Creativity Expected

Under the complex arrangement, the banks will lend the \$300 million to Petroleos Mexicanos, Mexico's national oil company, but the repayments will be made by Hispano, the oil company owned by the Spanish government. The loan by the banks will be secured by receipts for the oil sales to Spain.

Spain, under its long-term contract with Mexico, must pay for the Mexican oil it receives 30 days after the oil is put on board ship. Spain will continue to pay in that manner, but the payments will now go into an escrow account for the banks rather than to Mexico.

The U.S. government has helped Mexico raise cash in a similar way. It made advance payments last week for \$1 billion of oil for the U.S. Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

The first half of the \$300-million loan is scheduled to be paid to the banks from the escrow account in three months, and the remainder is to be paid three months later.

In seeking to raise the \$300 million, Banco Urquijo is approaching banks around the world and asking them to participate in the loan. By early this week, various banks had pledged \$285 million toward the total credit, and bankers said they were confident that the remaining \$15 million would be raised.

The creditors have the option of charging an annual rate of interest on the loan of 7 percent above the six-month London interbank offered rate, or 7 percent above the prime rate in the U.S. The six-month London rate — called the London interbank offered rate — was at 11.625 percent this week. The prime rate at major U.S. banks is 13 1/2 percent.

To the meantime, a 14-bank committee of Mexico's creditor banks has been questioning the 1,000 banks with loans to Mexico. The committee wants to know their reaction to a proposal by Mexico that \$10 billion in principal payments due over the next three months be postponed for 90 days and that the banks provide Mexico with a new credit of as much as \$1 billion.

Bankers said Wednesday that the proposal had been going slowly. Many bankers are complaining they say, that Mexico has not provided them with sufficient information to determine just how bad its financial situation is.

## Higher Mexico Oil Output Forecast

(Continued from Page 11)

predicts that the Mexican situation "is going to suggest for substantially lower oil prices over the rest of the decade."

The Mexicans, he said, "can literally buy themselves out of financial crisis by producing oil," and he added that he expects them to do so.

A large body of opinion, however, is skeptical that Mexico's financial problems will lead to a substantial increase in oil production. Some say that Mexico's output has already risen by 500,000 barrels a day in each of the past two years and that a further steady, though perhaps slower, increase has long been assumed.

Almost nobody expects the International Monetary Fund to insist on higher oil production as a condition for financial aid, though it might seek some further increase in domestic prices of Mexico's oil to curb sharply rising home consumption.

Edward R. Fried, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, said he would be surprised if the financial crisis caused more than a modest increase in production growth. Perhaps, he said, Mexico would produce 6 million barrels a day by 1990 instead of 5 million barrels that might have been expected otherwise, with much of the extra production for domestic use.

Another analyst, Richard Nehring of the Rand Corporation, pointed to physical factors that could limit increases in Mexico's oil exports. Long lead times are required to bring offshore fields into production, he noted, and the country's financial squeeze had already caused Petroleos Mexicanos, the state oil company, to cut such investments this year. Depletion of older fields is also a restraint, he said.

Other specialists said that Mexi-

co, although it is an aggressive price-cutter, still sells its oil under the OPEC price umbrella and would be wary of raising output if it appeared that would erode the world price structure.

### Prices Cuts Denied

Reuters reported that highly-placed sources in several members of OPEC on Thursday rejected suggestions that a new round of OPEC price cuts were imminent.

Indonesian Oil Minister Subroto denied in Jakarta that his country was going to cut its oil prices to

boost its sales, and an official source in Lagos said Nigeria, also seen facing a sales slump, was not considering a price cut although "you will always hear rumors."

The Saudi-owned newspaper Asharq al-Awsat, meanwhile, quoted Oil Minister Mana Said al-Otaiba of the United Arab Emirates as saying that, although its oil output had plunged to around five million barrels a day — half of its 1981 levels — "Saudi Arabia is still committed to the OPEC decision to sell at \$4 [dollars a barrel]."

## Ambrosiano Officials Face Possible Charges of Fraud

The Associated Press

MILAN — The Civil Court of Milan ruled Thursday that Banca Ambrosiana was insolvent when it was liquidated 20 days ago at the height of a major financial scandal.

The declaration meant that some of the bank's former officials could be charged with fraudulent bankruptcy.

A local magistrate will now decide whether to hand down indictments. Conviction of the crime carries a possible prison sentence of three to 10 years.

The declaration of insolvency followed a recommendation by the liquidation committee appointed by the Bank of Italy, the central bank.

The court, headed by Judge Giovanni Lo Cascio, rejected an application by lawyers acting on

behalf of Ambrosiano's former administrative board that the bank only became insolvent after the liquidating committee took over the bank.

Before it was liquidated Aug. 6, Ambrosiano, then Italy's largest private bank, piled up an estimated deficit of 480 billion lire (\$336 million) in its domestic operations and indebtedness of its foreign holdings was reported to run into hundreds of billions of lire.

The institution's financial straits came to light in June with the disappearance of its president, Roberto Calvi, who was later found dead in London in what has been ruled a suicide.

After Banco Ambrosiano was liquidated the company was reconstituted as Nuovo Banco Ambrosiano S.p.A., owned by seven major Italian banks.

### NOTICE OF REDEMPTION (AND TERMINATION OF CONVERSION RIGHTS)

HOKUSHIN ELECTRIC WORKS, LTD.

(Incorporated in Japan)

9% CONVERTIBLE BONDS 1982 (the "Bonds")

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of Condition 6(B) of the Terms and Conditions of the Bonds, the Company has elected to exercise its right to, and shall, redeem on 30th September, 1982 (the "Redemption Date") all of its outstanding Bonds at a redemption price of 108% of their principal amount. In addition, the Company will pay interest accruing from 1st April, 1982 through the Redemption Date.

The redemption price will become due and payable on the Redemption Date and, upon presentation and surrender of the Bonds (together with all coupons pertaining thereto) to the Company after the Redemption Date, will be paid on or after the Redemption Date at the office of any of the following Paying Agents:

The Bank of Tokyo Trust Company, New York, The Development Bank of Singapore Limited, Singapore, The Bank of Tokyo, Ltd., Singapore Office, The Sumitomo Bank, Limited, Hong Kong Branch and The Bank of Tokyo, Ltd., London Office. On and after the Redemption Date, interest on the Bonds will cease to accrue.

HOKUSHIN ELECTRIC WORKS, LTD.  
By: The Bank of Tokyo Trust Company as Principal Paying Agent  
Dated: August 27, 1982

### CAISSE NATIONALE DES AUTOROUTES

US \$50,000,000.00  
9 1/4%  
1976-1991

Holders of above bonds are informed that the first annual redemption installment due September 9th, 1982 covering an amount of US \$5,000,000.00, has been satisfied by bonds drawn by lot at the registered office of the Fiscal Agent.

The bonds so drawn bearing the numbers 31,727 to 36,726 inclusive are redeemable at par on and after September 9th, 1982 and cease to bear interest at this same date.

The amount outstanding on and after September 9th, 1982 will be US \$45,000,000.00.

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG  
Société Anonyme  
Fiscal Agent  
Luxembourg, August 27th, 1982.

ASK FOR IT EVERY DAY. EVERYWHERE YOU GO.

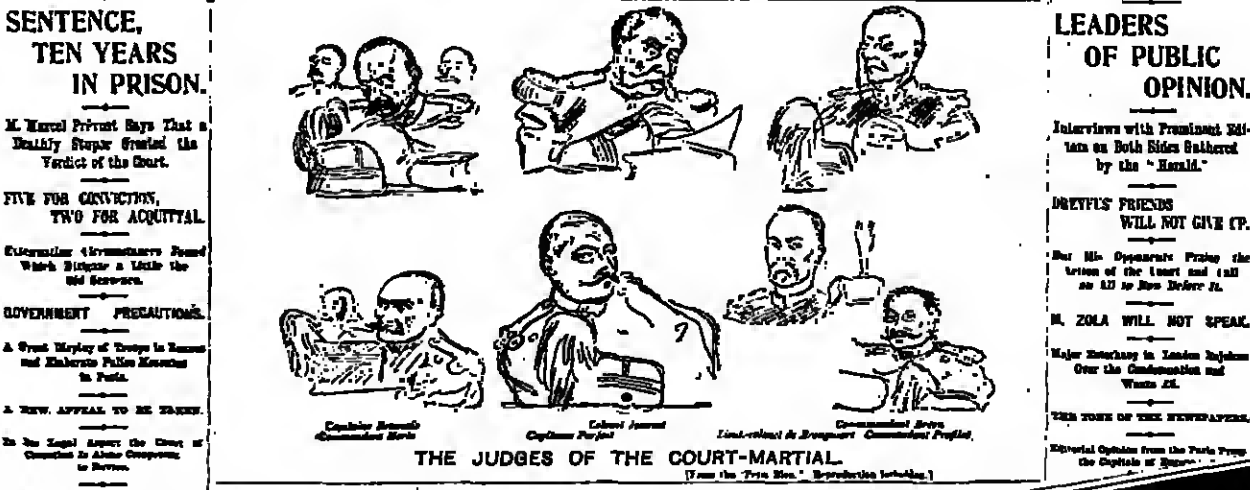
International Herald Tribune

We've got news for you.

## THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 54,930. EUROPEAN EDITION-PARIS. SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1982-WTO SUPPLEMENT. YEAR 82-REPRINTED, 55, 1, 1982, 2.

### CAPTAIN DREYFUS FOUND GUILTY BY THE COURT-MARTIAL.



### JUDGMENT OF THE COURT.

Text of the Decision: "THE FRONT PAGE 1887-1980"

### MAJOR EVENTS OF THE PAST CENTURY AS REPORTED IN THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Reproductions of 129 front pages, many with Herald Tribune exclusive articles: like the first-hand report from the sinking Titanic, the Dreyfus trial, the Venice campanile caught in mid-collapse by a Tribune photographer! Follow coverage of the First World War by one of the few newspapers that stayed in Paris and was virtually edited at the front. Read about people - Queen Victoria, Lindbergh, Jack the Ripper, the Windsors, Stalin - a century of news headlines and the events that surrounded them. The book is divided into five chronological sections. Each with an introduction describing the period from historical and journalistic viewpoints. THE FRONT PAGE is a distinctive personal or business gift. Order one - or several - today. Use the convenient coupon below.

Please send me \_\_\_\_\_ copies of THE FRONT PAGE

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City and Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Country: \_\_\_\_\_

Complete and return this coupon with your check or money order in the currency of your choice to: International Herald Tribune, Special Projects Department, 181 avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.







## SPORTS

## NFL Sorting Out the Good, Bad and Ugly as Opening of Season Draws Nearer

## Contract Talks Break Off

By Bart Barnes  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Negotiations for the National Football League and the NFL Players Association broke off talks here Wednesday after four hours of contract discussions that management described as "fruitless" and the union called a "waste of time."

Ed Garvey, executive director of the NFLPA, said the union will call a special meeting of its nine-member executive committee, probably for Sunday in Chicago, to discuss future strategy.

"The players want an agreement," Garvey said. "They don't want a strike if it can be avoided, but if it's necessary, that's what we're prepared to do."

Jack Donlan, the executive director of the NFL Management Council, the league's labor negotiating arm, said management "will have to reevaluate our position with regard to the opening of the season." He said a lockout before the regular-season opener on Sept. 12 is an option under consideration.

Donlan also said that calling in the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service is one of the options he is considering. "We don't seem to be getting anywhere on our own," Donlan said.

But Garvey said, "We're so far apart that no mediator would want to get involved."

Wednesday's negotiations, the first meeting between the two sides since July 23, collapsed shortly before 5 p.m., when management informed the union that it had no new proposals and that it had no interest in discussing the union's basic demand that the NFL divert 55 percent of its gross revenues to a trust fund to pay players.

Instead, Donlan said, he was expecting the union to respond to its July 13 proposal that would have

ceased movement of players from one team to another and improved player salaries and benefits.

"They've done nothing but lay the present system on the table, and that doesn't even keep up with inflation," said Stan White, a linebacker for the Detroit Lions and one of the player representatives on the union negotiating committee. "Until they address the problems we have, we just cannot take what they are doing seriously. The next time they have negotiations they won't have to worry about players missing practice or games, because there won't be any games."

White, Mark Murphy of the Redskins and John Bunting of the Philadelphia Eagles participated in the negotiations Wednesday, the first since most NFL veterans reported to training camp. The major reason for the lack of talks during the last month was the issue of player participation; the union wanted a discussion held near training camp site so players could participate, while management said it would meet anywhere but at a training camp site.

Murphy said that lack of progress "will only make the players more angry and more united."

By asking the players for a counterproposal to what they contend is the existing contract, management "wants us to bargain against ourselves," Murphy said. "We'd be foolish to do that. By doing it this way, they're making it much more emotional than it has to be."

Donlan, however, contended that the July 13 proposal was intended as "the basis for conversation," and he accused the NFLPA of refusing to bargain on it. "This is disappointing," he said.

Donlan said that some owners favor a lockout before the beginning of the regular season because they do not want to fund a strike the way the baseball owners did.

## Betting Probe to Reopen

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The National Football League has announced that it plans to reopen an investigation into a police report that two former players, Jake Scott and Craig Hertwig, were found in a Georgia bookmaker's home during a 1978 raid.

Hertwig, meanwhile, denied a report in The Fort Lauderdale News that he had met with a Georgia Bureau of Investigation undercover agent and paid the agent — who was also acting as a confidential informant — winnings on a bet placed with the bookmaker, Eddie Fugua. According to Jack Danahy, the former security director for the NFL, the agent-informant notified a security representative for the league in Atlanta, who, in turn, phoned Danahy.

"That is totally false," said Hertwig, now a partner in several bars in Athens, Ga. "They're just trying to blow this thing up. If that were true, they would have indicted me along with the rest of them."

When told of Hertwig's denial, Danahy, now an executive with a Manhattan security firm, said Wednesday: "I wouldn't expect him to say otherwise."

Hertwig, a lineman with the Buffalo Bills and Scott, a safety with the Washington Redskins, were watching television in the living room of Fugua's home in Athens, Ga., at the time of the Dec. 18 raid by agents. Fugua was charged with bookmaking, but neither Hertwig nor Scott were arrested.

The raid followed a three-week wiretap of Fugua's telephone. According to The News, agents of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation learned from the wiretap that another player had placed a bet on a game with Fugua. Asked whether he had ever bet on games, Hertwig said: "Not true."



Craig Hertwig

The league's renewed interest in the case, according to Jim Helfman, the director of public relations, is to ascertain if any current players are involved in the investigation being conducted by authorities in Atlanta.

Strachan, a former running back for the New Orleans Saints, pleaded guilty Wednesday to selling cocaine to teammate George Rogers and running back Chuck Muncie of the San Diego Chargers, United Press International reported from New Orleans.

In exchange for his guilty pleas to charges of conspiring to distribute cocaine and selling the drug, the government dropped an additional 10 distribution charges against Strachan.

A federal investigation of drug use by Saints' players was continuing, said U.S. Attorney John Volz.

## Kotar's Tumor Inoperable

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEWARK, N.J. — Doug Kotar, just retired running back with the New York Giants, was listed in "fair" condition Wednesday night following eight hours of surgery Tuesday on a brain tumor that was deemed inoperable.

Kotar, 31, the fourth-leading rusher in Giant history, underwent surgery for removal of the tumor, but doctors said the growth was too close to vital areas of the brain to operate.

Many of Kotar's former teammates, when first told of his condition last Saturday after an exhibition game, wept in the locker room. "It all happened so fast," said linebacker Brian Kelley.

Hospital officials said that Kotar spoke before the operation with Dan Lloyd of the Giants, who is recovering from cancer.

"He was a player who meant a lot to the Giants," said Coach Ray Perkins, who with Kelley visited Kotar on Monday. "Over eight years, some of them lean years, he was a good player. And as far as I'm concerned, even though he's retired, he's still one of us."

Kotar retired from the Giants when camp opened July 23 because the separated shoulder he suffered last season had not healed completely.

Kelley said that Kotar reported from the hospital that he was setting himself up into a new career as a beer distributor in his native Canonsburg, Pa., where he lives with his wife, Donna, and two children.

"I think about it at night," Kelley said. "You never know, miracles can happen."

Doctors are awaiting results of the biopsy to determine if the tumor was malignant or benign. Dr. Kim Sloan, the orthopedic specialist retained by the Giants who assisted in the operation, said the re-



Doug Kotar

sults would be available "in two or three days."

But The Associated Press quoted a member of the Giants' offensive line, who did not want to be identified, as saying that Perkins told the team that preliminary tests indicated that Kotar had between six months and two years to live.

Dr. Sloan said treatment — radiation, chemotherapy or antibiotics — would depend on the biopsy results.

Kotar suffered headaches after being kicked in the head during a swimming-pool volleyball game a few weeks ago and went to a doctor who performed a brain scan. He was hospitalized Friday.

Gordon King, a tackle who developed a close friendship with Kotar during four seasons with the Giants, said he was too distraught to discuss Kotar's illness. "Our hearts go out for him," King said. "We are praying for him."

## Rumblings at the Camps

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WEST CHESTER, Pa. — Dan Pastorini, the veteran NFL quarterback, visited the Philadelphia Eagles training camp Wednesday, expressing interest in playing for the team.

Dick Vermeil, the Eagles coach, said he decided to bring in Pastorini, a 33-year-old free agent, to West Chester State College for preliminary talks and then "go from there."

"He's a veteran quarterback who could possibly be available," Vermeil said, "and if we were to get somebody hurt — Heaven forbid — our first thought would be to try to locate a veteran quarterback."

Pastorini, an 11-year NFL veteran, was released last season by the Los Angeles Rams. He played nine years for Houston, leading the Oilers into the AFC championship game in 1978 and 1979, before he was traded to the Raiders before the 1980 season.

He played in seven games with the Rams in 1981, throwing two touchdowns passes but suffering 14 interceptions.

Vermeil said a decision on Pastorini, who did not work out Wednesday, would be made by early next week by the Eagles' coaching staff. "It will be a staff vote-type of decision," he said. "Right now it's just a matter of speculation and evaluation."

The Baltimore Colts cut offensive guard Tony Vitale, offensive end James Williams, and added offensive tackle Rob Taylor from Northwestern, offensive guard Arland Thompson from Baylor and defensive end Steve Durham out of Clemson.

The New York Jets traded cornerback Donald Dykes, their third-round draft choice four years ago, to the San Diego Chargers for a conditional seventh-round draft

pick next year. The acquisition of Dykes is seen as another step in the Chargers' quest for an improved pass defense, an area that has plagued them in recent years.

The Washington Redskins traded Tom Flick, a second-year quarterback, to the New England Patriots for Tom Owen, an eighth-year quarterback. Flick, the Redskins' fourth-round draft choice in 1981, played in six games as a rookie.

Bill Walsh, coach of the San Francisco 49ers, says he will not levy any fines against offensive tackle Ken Burdick, who has returned to training camp after walking out eight days ago. Burdick, who said he was back to stay, did not explain his absence other than to say that he had "some personal reasons" that were making it difficult to concentrate on football.

Sam Rutigliano, coach of the Cleveland Browns, emphasized that Brian Sipe was his No. 1 quarterback and would hold the job for the foreseeable future despite speculation that backup Paul McDonald might be given a shot at the job this season. "He has a 'Yale Lock' on the starting job," Rutigliano said of Sipe.

Leon Gray, an offensive tackle who has signed a contract this season, met briefly Thursday with Houston Oilers officials but gave them no indication that he would rejoin the team.

Gray, of Westwood, Mass., co-founded the Otter general manager, Ladd Herzog, by failing to keep or cancel a scheduled luncheon meeting on Wednesday, and then by failing to pick up a plane ticket for a flight to Boston.

Gray has turned down the Oilers' status offers of a multiyear contract or a one-year deal that reportedly would pay him \$350,000 for this season with \$200,000 of that deferred money.

## SPORTS BRIEFS

## Sporting News Urges Kuhn to Quit

ST. LOUIS — The Sporting News, in an editorial in its Aug. 30 edition, has called for the resignation of Bowie Kuhn as commissioner of baseball.

"It is with reluctance that we suggest it is time for Bowie Kuhn to step down as commissioner," read the editorial. "He has been both friend and foe of this publication, but mostly a friend. He is a gentleman of integrity who loves baseball. His contributions to the national pastime have been many...."

"But what we can't forgive is Kuhn's virtual disappearance during the 1981 players strike, one of the bleakest periods in the game's history.... That's when, in our opinion, he lost his grip on the job. A change is in order."

## A's Pick-Off Play Raises Eyebrows

NEW YORK — Lee MacPhail, president of the American League, has asked for an umpire's report on a controversial play involving Fred Stanley of the A's in Tuesday's baseball game between Oakland and Detroit.

MacPhail must decide if Stanley allowed himself to be picked off second base to give Ricky Henderson a chance to tie the stolen base record of 118. Henderson singled and then attempted, unsuccessfully, to steal the base vacated by Stanley.

"The integrity of the game has been tainted," said Sparky Anderson, the Detroit manager. "Stanley got picked off intentionally." Billy Martin, manager of the A's, said of Anderson: "He doesn't know what he's talking about. I had the double-steal sign on. Stanley did not get picked off on purpose."

## Turnbull Advances Despite Ailment

MAHWAH, N.J. — Wendy Turnbull has been suffering from tennis elbow for two months but she needed just 44 minutes to eliminate Sharon Walsh, 6-2, 6-1, from the Women's Tennis Cup at Ramapo College.

"The conditions were not particularly good for me," said Turnbull, who said that her elbow bothered her a bit during the match. "The wind moved the ball a lot and I had to continually jerk my arm around to get to it."

In other matches Wednesday, Jennifer Mundel upset Andrea Leand, 2-6, 6-3, 6-2, and will meet Kuhn in the quarterfinals; Claudia Kohde defeated Helena Sukova, 6-1, 7-6, and Pam Casse, last year's runner-up to Hana Mandlikova, defeated Nancy Yeargin 6-2, 6-3.

## McEnroe, Navratilova Head U.S. Open

NEW YORK — John McEnroe and Martina Navratilova have been named the top seeds for the 1982 U.S. Open tennis championships, which begin next Tuesday and run through Sept. 12.

Jimmy Connors, who defeated McEnroe in the Wimbledon final this year, is the No. 2 seed, with Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia third and Guillermo Vilas of Argentina fourth.

Navratilova gained the top seed for the first time since 1978. Chris Evert Lloyd, the top seed last year, is second this year, followed by Tracy Austin and Andrea Jaeger.

## Gerulatis Named in Cocaine Trial

NEW YORK — Richard Purvis, a drug dealer turned informant, testified Wednesday that federal agents asked him to call the tennis star Vitas Gerulatis in January and get him to discuss his part in a deal to buy \$144,000 worth of cocaine. The attempt failed because Gerulatis was sleeping when the call was made, Purvis said.

Purvis, 21, who has pleaded guilty to drug charges, is a government witness in the trial of Tony Goble, charged with conspiracy to possess and distribute cocaine. Purvis testified Tuesday that Goble had indicated that Gerulatis offered to pay \$20,000 to help buy the cocaine.

No charges have been filed against Gerulatis, and the tennis star is "involved" in any narcotics conspiracy. "It's absolutely a shame that someone would take advantage of a man's name," Breitbart said.

## American Puts Shot for National Mark

KOBLENZ, West Germany — Dave Laut of Athletics West tied the U.S. record in the shot put Wednesday with a toss of 72 feet, 3 inches to highlight a strong American performance in the Koblenz International Track Meet.

Before a crowd of over 25,000, Laut won the event and tied the U.S. record that Brian Oldfield set at Modesto, Calif., on June 16, 1981. The world record is 72-8, held by Udo Beyer of East Germany since 1978.

## Homer by Valenzuela Helps Dodger Triumph

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ST. LOUIS — Fernando Valenzuela scattered six hits and hit the first home run of his major-league career Wednesday night to lead the Los Angeles Dodgers to an 11-3 victory over the St. Louis Cardinals.

The triumph, combined with Philadelphia's 11-9 victory over

## BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Atlanta, moved the Dodgers one game ahead of the Braves in the National League West. The Cardinals' lead over the Phillies dropped to two games in the East.

Valenzuela became the first 17-game winner in the major leagues, raising his record to 17-9. He struck out three and walked one in pitching his 14th complete game.

The Dodgers opened a 3-0 lead after two innings off Steve Mura (11-8), who had won his last six decisions and lost for the first time since June 23.

The Dodgers erupted for six runs in the ninth on an RBI single by Pedro Guerrero, a two-run double by Steve Garvey, a two-run double by Bill Russell and Valenzuela's sacrifice fly.

Phillies 11, Braves 9  
In Atlanta, Gary Matthews hit a three-run homer in the eighth inning to tie the score, 9-9, and then singled home the winning run in the 10th to help Philadelphia snap Atlanta's six-game winning streak, 11-9.

Cubs 4, Giants 2  
In Chicago, Leon Durham had three hits, including an RBI triple in a four-run second inning, to help Chicago beat San Francisco, 4-2. The victory was Chicago's 17th in 24 games in August and completed a sweep of the three-game series with the Giants, who lost their fifth straight.

Reds 1, Expos 0  
In Cincinnati, Bob Shirley and Brad Loney combined on a seven-hitter, and Alex Trevino singled in Wayne Krenchick in the eighth inning to give Cincinnati a 1-0 triumph over Montreal. Shirley (6-9) and Steve Rogers (14-7) were locked in a scoreless duel, and Rogers had a one-hitter into the Reds batted in the eighth.

Astros 5, Mets 4  
In Houston, Art Howe hit a three-run, inside-the-park homer, and Houston held off a ninth-inning rally by New York to prevail, 5-4. Don Sutton, the Astro starter, took a five-hit shutout and a 5-0 lead into the ninth before New York knocked out the veteran right-hander, who was bidding for his 56th shutout.

Pirates 7, Padres 6  
In Pittsburgh, Jim Morrison singled home pinch runner Enrique Romo from second base with one out in the bottom of the ninth, giving Pittsburgh a 7-6 victory over San Diego. Kent Tiers (10-6) pitched the last two innings to pick up his second triumph in two games.

Royals 4, Rangers 3  
In the American League, in Arlington, Texas, Amos Otis singled home the winning run in the eighth inning and Dennis Leonard pitched seven strong innings to give Kansas City a 4-3 victory over Texas.

White Sox 5, Indians 0  
In Cleveland, Steve Kemp drove in three runs, including a two-run double, to help Chicago beat Cleveland, 5-0. Len Barker (12-9) suffered the loss despite pitching a

## Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE  
East  
Boston 75 51 .595  
Detroit 68 58 .541  
New York 64 62 .508  
Toronto 61 65 .484  
Milwaukee 59 69 .462

West  
California 72 54 .570  
Kansas City 71 55 .563  
Los Angeles 68 58 .541  
Oakland 64 62 .508  
Seattle 61 65 .484

NATIONAL LEAGUE  
East  
St. Louis 75 51 .595  
Philadelphia 72 54 .570  
Pittsburgh 68 58 .541  
Cincinnati 64 62 .508  
New York 61 65 .484

West  
Los Angeles 71 55 .563  
San Diego 68 58 .541  
San Francisco 64 62 .508  
Houston 61 65 .484  
Chicago 59 69 .462

St. Louis 75 51 .595  
Philadelphia 72 54 .570  
Pittsburgh 68 58 .541  
Cincinnati 64 62 .508  
New York 61 65 .484

Los Angeles 71 55 .563  
San Diego 68 58 .541  
San Francisco 64 62 .508  
Houston 61 65 .484  
Chicago 59 69 .462

St. Louis 75 51 .595  
Philadelphia 72 54 .570  
Pittsburgh 68 58 .541  
Cincinnati 64 62 .508  
New York 61 65 .484

Los Angeles 71 55 .563  
San Diego 68 58 .541  
San Francisco 64 62 .508  
Houston 61 65 .484  
Chicago 59 69 .462

St. Louis 75 51 .595  
Philadelphia 72 54 .570  
Pittsburgh 68 58 .541  
Cincinnati 64 62 .508  
New York 61 65 .484

Los Angeles 71 55 .563  
San Diego 68 58 .541  
San Francisco 64 62 .508  
Houston 61 65 .484  
Chicago 59 69 .462

St. Louis 75 51 .595  
Philadelphia 72 54 .570  
Pittsburgh 68 58 .541  
Cincinnati 64 62 .508  
New York 61 65 .484

Los Angeles 71 55 .563  
San Diego 68 58 .541  
San Francisco 64 62 .508  
Houston 61 65 .484  
Chicago 59 69 .462

St. Louis 75 51 .595  
Philadelphia 72 54 .570  
Pittsburgh 68 58 .541  
Cincinnati 64 62 .508  
New York 61 65 .484

Los Angeles 71 55 .563  
San Diego 68 58 .541  
San Francisco 64 62 .508  
Houston 61 65 .484  
Chicago 59 69 .462

St. Louis 75 51 .595  
Philadelphia 72 54 .570  
Pittsburgh 68 58 .541  
Cincinnati 64 62 .508  
New York 61 65 .484

Los Angeles 71 55 .563  
San Diego 68 58 .541  
San Francisco 64 62 .508  
Houston 61 65 .484  
Chicago 59 69 .462

St. Louis 75 51 .595  
Philadelphia 72 54 .570  
Pittsburgh 68 58 .541  
Cincinnati 64 62 .508  
New York 61 65 .484

Los Angeles 71 55 .563  
San Diego 68 58 .541  
San Francisco 64 62 .508  
Houston 61 65 .484  
Chicago 59 69 .462

St. Louis 75 51 .595  
Philadelphia 72 54 .570  
Pittsburgh 68 58 .541  
Cincinnati 64 62 .508  
New York 61 65 .484

Los Angeles 71 55 .563  
San Diego 68 58 .541  
San Francisco 64 62 .508  
Houston 61 65 .484  
Chicago 59 69 .462

St. Louis 75 51 .595  
Philadelphia 72 54 .570  
Pittsburgh 68 58 .541  
Cincinnati 64 62 .508  
New York 61 65 .484

Los Angeles 71 55 .563  
San Diego 68 58 .541  
San Francisco 64 62 .508  
Houston 61 65 .484  
Chicago 59 69 .462

St. Louis 75 51 .595  
Philadelphia 72 54 .570  
Pittsburgh 68 58 .541  
Cincinnati 64 62 .508  
New York 61 65 .484

## REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

SWITZERLAND  
OBSEA (RIVE GAUCHE)  
Near 1st school, luxuriously furnished apartment, 250 sqm, spacious living, dining room, 4 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, garage, pool, 24/24 security.

PUERTO RICO  
FOR RENT high season, Christmas and New Year weeks 1982, luxury corner, 4 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, pool, view in splendid location, Porto Rico, U.S.S. \$3,000. Tel. 666-4227.

U.S.A.  
BEAUTIFUL Florida, Boca Raton area, near 1st school, 100 sqm, 4 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, pool, view in splendid location, Porto Rico, U.S.S. \$3,000. Tel. 666-4227.

U.S.A.  
BEAUTIFUL Florida, Boca Raton area, near 1st school, 100 sqm, 4 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, pool, view in splendid location, Porto Rico, U.S.S. \$3,000. Tel. 666-4227.

U.S.A.  
BEAUTIFUL Florida, Boca Raton area, near 1st school, 100 sqm, 4 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, pool, view in splendid location, Porto Rico, U.S.S. \$3,000. Tel. 666-4227.

U.S.A.  
BEAUTIFUL Florida, Boca Raton area, near 1st school, 100 sqm, 4 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, pool, view in splendid location, Porto Rico, U.S.S. \$3,000. Tel. 666-4227.

U.S.A.  
BEAUTIFUL Florida, Boca Raton area, near 1st school, 100 sqm, 4 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, pool, view in splendid location, Porto Rico, U.S.S. \$3,000. Tel. 666-4227.

U.S.A.  
BEAUTIFUL Florida, Boca Raton area, near 1st school, 100 sqm, 4 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, pool, view in splendid location, Porto Rico, U.S.S. \$3,000. Tel. 666-4227.

U.S.A.  
BEAUTIFUL Florida, Boca Raton area, near 1st school, 100 sqm, 4 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, pool, view in splendid location, Porto Rico, U.S.S. \$3,000. Tel. 666-4227.

U.S.A.  
BEAUTIFUL Florida, Boca Raton area, near 1st school, 100 sqm, 4 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, pool, view in splendid location, Porto Rico, U.S.S. \$3,000. Tel. 666-4227.

U.S.A.  
BEAUTIFUL Florida, Boca Raton area, near 1st school, 100 sqm, 4 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, pool, view in splendid location, Porto Rico, U.S.S. \$3,000. Tel. 666-4227.

U.S.A.  
BEAUTIFUL Florida, Boca Raton area, near 1st school, 100 sqm, 4 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, pool, view in splendid location, Porto Rico, U.S.S. \$3,000. Tel. 666-4227.

U.S.A.  
BEAUTIFUL Florida, Boca Raton area, near 1st school, 100 sqm, 4 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, pool, view in splendid location, Porto Rico, U.S.S. \$3,000. Tel. 666-4227.

U.S.A.  
BEAUTIFUL Florida, Boca Raton area, near 1st school, 100 sqm, 4 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, pool, view in splendid location, Porto Rico, U.S.S. \$3,000. Tel. 666-4227.

U.S.A.  
BEAUTIFUL Florida, Boca Raton area, near 1st school, 100 sqm, 4 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, pool, view in splendid location, Porto Rico, U.S.S. \$3,000. Tel. 666-4227.

U.S.A.  
BEAUTIFUL Florida, Boca Raton area, near 1st school, 100 sqm, 4 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, pool, view in splendid location, Porto Rico, U.S.S. \$3,000. Tel. 666-4227.

U.S.A.  
BEAUTIFUL Florida, Boca Raton area, near 1st school, 100 sqm, 4 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, pool, view in splendid location, Porto Rico, U.S.S. \$3,000. Tel. 666-4227.



